THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

False Rumors—No Engagement at Queretaro—Strength of Maximilian's Army—Santa Anna's Relations with Max—Captured Imperial Correspondence—Personal Bravery of the Emperor, Etc Etc.

MATAMORAS, March 16.—Since my last we have had a variety of rumors and statements of more or less authenticity in reference to the campaign going on in the vicinity of Queretaro.

On the 10th and 11th a rumor, based upon statements contained in private letters, was rife that the Liberals had met with an utter defeat, and that Escobedo had lost his trains and had fled before the Imperialists to Guanajuato. There was another statement purporting to give later news, to the effect that Escobedo with his army had fallen back to San Luis, and that Juarez was expected in Monterey, fleeing before the advancing columns of the enemy. There were not wanting plenty of details and incidents conformatory of these rumors.

The officers engaged, the number of killed and wounded, and other things calculated to give the story a coloring of truth, were reported and published by the local papers, and the Imperialists were exultant and the Liberals correspondingly depressed. However, time, which unravels and exposes the best-concocted tales into the elements of which truth does not enter, performed its duty very effectually in the present instance, and through the arrival of the Monterey stage, on the night of the 12th, put a quietus to the whole story.

There was not a particle of truth in the various rumors, which would seem to have been concocted in Monterey and Matamoras, as nothing was generally known of them in the former place.

Up to the present time of writing we have received no news of a general engagement. The *Periodico Official*, of Monterey, publishes a letter dated San Luis, February 28, in which it stated that Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, and Castillo are at Queretaro with 10,000 men, one-third of whom are raw recruits, one-third regular troops, and the balance foreigners. Four days previous Maximilian and Miramon, with 4000 men, had made a move against Corona, but had returned to Queretaro.

From letters received at headquarters here, mostly of an official character, I am permitted to collate the following. The dates are up to the 28th ult.:—

The Liberals had advanced their forces to within seven leagues of Queretaro.

Porfirio Diaz was to march upon Queretaro through the plains of Apam.

The authenticity of the manifesto or protest of the Foreign Ministers at the capital is doubted. General Paz had an interview with Juarez at San Luis, which was followed by an order to send several heavy pieces of artillery to the front. Trevino had asked for a reinforcement, promising to capture "the Austrian." Escobedo had been to Guanajuato on official business. This would seem to confirm a statement made in my last despatch, on the base of official papers, that the troops of Escobedo and Corona were within supporting distance.

The Imperialists are circulating the story that Maximilian is desiring to avoid the spilling of Mexican blood, and that he will make some arrangements with the Republicans. This is impossible, as the Juarez Government will make no arrangement of any character.

The Monterey *Periodico Official* has the following (no authority is given for the statements):—

The Liberal chief attacked the traitor Quiroga at Celaya. The latter, surrounded, demanded to capitulate. Some say that, in accordance with the articles of surrender, the arms and ammunition were turned over to the victor, while others state that Quiroga escaped during the cessation of hostilities.

From reliable sources we learn that Maximilian, Miramon, and other Imperial chiefs have disappeared from Queretaro. In that city a great number of soldiers deserted from the army of the traitors. Tavero, who took the title of "war monster," was routed by Velez in the Mante de las Cruces.

Nine Frenchmen, of those who took part in the battle of San Jacinto, surrendered to General Rocha. They did not receive the same treatment as their countrymen, because they were not taken with arms in their hands. The General-in-Chief released them, and they are now at liberty.

The *El Monarca* has the following in an extra:—

We extract the following from a letter from Aureliano Rivera, dated San Luis de la Paz, February 24, 1867, received last night:—As for news, I will tell you that there was a grand review at Queretaro yesterday, at which Maximilian was present. The forces reviewed numbered 8750, which, with 2000 brought by Mendez, makes a total of 10,750. This number is positive; for the person whom I sent there is intelligent. These few days back, according to the plan adopted by them, they divided their army in three columns, the first, under command of Miramon, the Emperor, Marquez, Vidaurri and Quiroga, is of 4000 men, and will march, it is said, upon the forces now at San Miguel and take San Luis de Potosi, if not defeated on the road. The second column, under the command of Castillo and Mendez, marching against the city of Guanajuato, is also of four thousand men. Upon the position which I occupy (San Luis de la Paz) Mejia is said to be marching with two thousand men and a battery; the other divisions have each three batteries. Queretaro will be left occupied by about one thousand men. Such is the news received this day from reliable persons living in Queretaro.

The manifesto of the diplomatic corps has, it is said, caused a bad impression among the Imperialists, and discouraged them much. I omitted to mention that there were two thousand foreigners in the Imperial army, but I have a blind faith that we shall defeat them.

At the last hour I received news of Colonel Jose Casio Pantones and of G. Lista. These two chiefs, with five hundred men, have whipped Marquez and the Emperor near Calpulalpam, causing them great trouble with the ambuscades established by our forces on different points.

Maximilian in person must have taken part in the engagement. The forces of the enemy were fifteen hundred strong, and were harassed to San Juan del Rio, where Carvajal is now.

I learn from the City of Mexico that Porfirio Diaz was approaching the capital; his forces from south of Queretaro were also marching upon the capital by the roads of Cuenavaca de la Cruces and Toluca. Colonel Martinez, with about three hundred men, was also marching upon the capital by the road of Pachusa, the situation being such, I believe, that the capital is on the eve of being besieged.

The same paper has the following:—

We shall soon have a great battle with the Emperor, who arrived at Queretaro with four thousand men, and, according to the news, is marching upon Salamanca. The question will soon be solved, and if, as is very probable, we beat him, the duel will soon be terminated, Poncho Velez has routed Tavera in the vicinity of the City of Mexico. He killed some six hundred men, wounded as many more, and took a number of prisoners. You can see that the Indian lions are conducting themselves well.

Local papers published here state that Ascension Gomez has levied a prestito of $300,000 on the inhabitants of Tampico. $250,000 of which has already been paid. The story is not credited.

In view of the recent advices from Juarez, Cortinas professes to submit to the authority of General Berriozabal, commanding here. He has been ordered to march into the interior. A Brownsville paper says that he recently levied a prestito of $1500 at Camargo and $800 at Mier.

The Liberal papers in the interior publish what purports to be a captured letter from Maximilian to one of his ministers, in which the latter is recommended to answer the renewed efforts of service made by Santa Anna in a friendly, but ambiguous manner.

The *Republicano* says that at Aguas Calientes there are more than fifteen officers who have sworn not again to take up arms against the republican Government, and who want to retire to private life.

The Brownsville *Courier* of this morning has the following:—

According to the Maximilian correspondence, intercepted by the Liberals, General Almonte will remain, as formerly, in charge of the legations of France, England, and Spain, in consequence of the withdrawal of Messrs. Duran and Mangino, for reasons of political economy for the public treasury. For the same reason the legations of Russia, Austria, Italy and Belgium were recalled, and a quarter of their salaries was ordered by the Emperor.

In the same correspondence are mentioned several Imperialists wounded and killed alongside of the horse-road by the Emperor, on the road from Mexico to Queretaro. Alluding to these dangers, M. Mares, Lieutenant of the Empire, advises General Marquez to dissuade the Emperor from running such risks as are spoken of by the republican journals in announcing that there had been an encounter in which he had been obliged to take part personally. General Marquez answered:—"But the fact is, his Majesty will not avoid the dangers to which you allude."

The actual position of the Imperialist in the centre, even in the heart of the country, is, if we do not err, the same as that occupied by Santa Anna in 1844, also at the head of 12,000 men, and almost entirely surrounded by enemies; but then it was not only an armed revolt, it was a general outcry—an uprising, almost spontaneous, of public opinion—which took the power from him, only leaving him the ground over which he was marching. Against all he went through the country, and it was only after he separated from his army that he was made prisoner and confined in the fort of Perote, from which he came out to go to a foreign country. He returned shortly after through the national gates of Vera Cruz. By the arrival of Marquez, who must have brought troops from the City of Mexico, and with the regiment of hussars which he demanded in several instances, the Imperial army at that point under the Emperor's command cannot be less than 12,000 men. The Republicans are also being reinforced by Fragosa, who went into Celaya; by Carvajal, who was operating in the vicinity of San Juan del Rio, and by several guerilla detachments. Their army must now be from 20,000 to 22,000 men. The two armies are too numerous to live in inaction upon the population of that poor country. In some manner or another they must come to battle soon, as neither one can refuse an engagement without risks.

We think that the battle must have taken place, unless arrangements have been entered into.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

Mahomet Emire Pacha.

The French papers of the 9th inst. announce the death of Mahomet Emire Pacha, Turkish Minister of Police, at the great age of 109 years. The eminent deceased was of a very obscure origin, and began his career as a private janissary in the celebrated Janissary corps of soldiers belonging to the Turkish army. His undoubtedly great talents, however, soon elevated him into position, and eventually won for him the high office which he occupied at the time of his death. On Sunday, March 3, his obsequies took place with military honors, and his coffin was placed near the tomb of Mahomet II. Notwithstanding his great age, Mahomet Emire Pacha preserved his faculties till the last. His zeal to fulfil his functions appeared untiring. He worked ten hours every day, without being fatigued, and had the attack of apoplexy, which killed him, when it was least expected. He has rendered his country some important services. Ismail Pacha, formerly Governor of Crete, succeeds the late Mahomet Emire Pacha in his functions. The new Minister is one of the young Greeks who were imprisoned at Smyrna during the insurrection of 1821.

Extensive Operations by a Female.

On the 24th of January last a very good looking and remarkably well-dressed young woman called at Messrs. Hascy & Co.'s office, No. 88 Broad street, and requested the firm to cash for her a seven-thirty bond of the denomination of $500, which was drawn to the order of J. Stevens. The good-looking and well-dressed female introduced herself as Mrs. Stevens, and stated that she resided in Carmine street. The representations of the fair applicant being presumed to be all correct, the bond was cashed. She acknowledged her obligations, returned her thanks, bestowed a shower of smiles on the attaches of the office and, went her way, while the bond was sent on its way in the ordinary course of business.

A few days since Messrs. Hascy & Co. received information from the Treasury Department to the effect that a certain J. Stevens had notified the department that a seven-thirty bond of the denomination of $500 had been stolen from him; that the bond mentioned had been previously received at the department and converted into five-twenties; that it had been traced back through various channels to Messrs. Hascy & Co., and asking for further information in the matter. Hascy & Co. had learned in the meantime that the reputed Mrs. Stevens had been effecting exchanges of bonds. They consulted Detectives Tieman and Wilson in the matter, and they determined to watch for the fair broker. Yesterday morning M'me Stevens called again at the office of Hascy & Co. with another bond to be changed. She was told of the information which had been received from the Treasury Department. She expressed a great deal of astonishment at first, but afterwards, in apparent trepidation, begged to have the matter quieted, offering a much larger amount of money in case an arrangement could be effected. She went away, promising to return and settle the matter. In the meantime Detective Tieman was called in, and when the enterprising female returned she was taken in custody and escorted to police headquarters. When the officers arrived at headquarters they found a man named John Haffy, of No. 1271 Broadway, giving information of a robbery of bonds which had occurred at his establishment a night or two since.

Mrs. Stevens, who had been recognized by the detectives as Helen Gibbons, was searched, and on her person was found some six thousand dollars worth of bonds, among which were some bonds which Mr. Haffy recognized as a portion of the property which had been stolen from him. Helen's residence was ascertained to be at the corner of Prince and Laurens streets, and thither the officers repaired and instituted a search, which resulted in disclosing a large quantity of handsome silk and velvet cloaks, magnificent dresses, furs, jewelry, and various other articles of value. Helen was locked up at the police headquarters to await further identification. She is, as was stated above, a very fine-looking young woman, twenty-seven years of age, a native of Ireland, and is a well-known sneak thief.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Kauffman has just finished a picture which represents Abraham Lincoln earning his first dollar. The incident is that which was often told by the late President, when he ferried passengers across a river, and received a silver dollar for his services. In this picture he is seen in his small flatboat, resting upon his oars, looking earnestly at the silver coin which he holds in the palm of his hand.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LATEST NEWS FROM CRETE.

By an extra of the Athens *Elpis*, February 23, received yesterday, we learn that the Arcadian made a successful trip from Syra to Crete, carrying munitions and provisions, and landing them at different points on the Island of Crete. Returning, she brought to Syra a hundred women and children, and fifteen sick and wounded.

The *Elpis*, of February 21, states that on the 1st of February a Christian force of seven hundred and fifty men beat off more that three thousand Turks at Gerakari.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

ENGLISH REPLY TO THE DUKE DE PERSIGNY'S CHARGES—CONSPIRACIES AND SQUABBLES OF OUR FOREIGN ENEMIES.

From the London Times, March 15.

M. de Persigny has delivered a great speech, said to have been weeks in preparation, which is rather to be regarded as a State paper than as a legislative argument. His object is to prove that the Emperor has made no real change in the Constitution, but has only simplified and formalized some successive modifications. This explanation is intended to reassure those who were beginning to tremble for the integrity of the Imperial system, and to dispel the triumph of those who were hailing the dawn of constitutional freedom. France, he says, has not, and is not to have responsible Ministers, and she is far better without them. It is not they that make a nation really free.

So far as the argument is confined to France, with such stray lights as can be borrowed from classical antiquity, we must admit M. de Persigny to be an authority on the French part of the question. But when he crosses the Channel, takes a sketch of our own Parliamentary system, and, by the working test, contrasts it unfavorably with the corresponding institutions of his own country, we must beg to interpose, and protest against the fidelity of his picture and the soundness of his reasons. * * * For centuries France has been governed by cardinals, by queens, by mistresses, by intriguers, by theorists, by every class that disdains responsibility, and pushes a right, or a sentiment, or a creed, or a scheme to its fatal conclusion without check or remorse.

Whether the great idea was the destruction of a nobility, or the extermination of a heresy, or the establishment of a great nation and greater monarch, or some other grand conception of political vanity, it was allowed to run its course, and found fitting authors and abettors. Absolutisms and oligarchies never appeal but to the rock which renders back the echo of the words. So they only go to meet their doom. But, of all the grand ideas that have been the bane of France, which is that which M. de Persigny conjures up before us, to confound our national conscience and pronounce our doom? When the golden opportunity lately presented itself, England shrank from aiding France to break up the United States by supporting the Southerners, and by establishing a Mexican empire. By this time, it seems, we ought to be resting together after the demolition of the great American republic, or winning glory in the still unfinished enterprise.

But under no Government whatever would England have marched one foot in such a desperate and gratuitous crusade. The sense of the whole nation is against founding empires and destroying them upon a calculation of political consequences, either in the Old World or the New. Such projects are, indeed, oftener found in palaces than in parliaments, and in hearts as well as lands insulated from social relations and their natural control. If this be all—and this idea is to be the touchstone of our respective metals—we are content to stand the ordeal, and to be thankful that we are not a nation of great ideas and irresponsible rulers.

FRANCE.

M. THIERS ON NAPOLEON'S FOREIGN POLICY.

A despatch from Paris dated March 14, evening, says:—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the interpellation of M. Thiers upon the foreign policy of the Government came on for discussion.

M. Thiers said:—The state of Europe, and particularly of France, at the present time is serious. This fact is proved by the general increase of armaments; but it man, nevertheless, be viewed without anxiety. The present state of things is occasioned by the false ideas which have spread into European policy. Formerly the policy of Europe was based upon the equilibrium of power, and the smaller States, which served to weaken the collisions between the greater ones, were respected.

This policy, which made the greatness of France, has been replaced by a new idea—that of nationalities and of great agglomerations having the same origin and speaking the same language. From this arose the interest shown towards Poland and the efforts made to establish the unity of Italy. The ambition of Prussia and Russia, in taking advantage of the idea of nationality, is a menace to Europe. France made a serious mistake in permitting the development of this state of things. The Government had but to say one word to arrest the course of this ambition, and that word was European equilibrium; but the Government was led away by the chimera of the nationality principle, and by an unreflecting desire for popularity. To lessen the evil a policy at once wise and firm is necessary.

We will examine the scheme for the reorganization of the army with patriotism, but we must also return to the policy of a European equilibrium. By pursuing this course France will recover the alliance of England, and will again become the protectress of the small States. Her sword will once more be the independent sword of Europe. But support must also be sought in liberty, and a larger participation in the direction of public affairs must be restored to the country; a return, in fact, must be made to the policy of good sense, for not another mistake must be made.

M. Thiers' speech was listened to with great attention, but without any great marks either of approval or disapproval.

La France has an assurance that the debate will show that in the foreign relations of the Empire there is nothing whatever to create alarm. It will be shown, says the semi-official paper, that the alleged negotiations in reference to Luxembourg never took place; that England, France, and Russia have arrived at the basis of an understanding in reference to the Eastern question; and, lastly, that the visit of M. Benedetti to Paris is wholly of a private character.

The debate raised by M. Thiers was continued March 16.

M. Garnier Pages replied to the absurd arguments of M. Thiers as to the desirability of fostering small States.

M. Emile Ollivier advised that France should honestly accept the changes which have taken place in Germany.

THE DERBY REFORM BILL.

PLAIN HINTS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

From the London Times, March 6.

* * * The bill of the Government is not yet before the country. We know that it will enfranchise freely, and we are assured that it will not correspond to the purely democratic views which Mr. Bright expresses. It may be that when the details of the bill are stated, we shall not find its character exactly what Lord Lord Stanley last night described to the House of Commons; but it must be acknowledged that a bill of that character is what the nation wants.

Everybody wishes to satisfy the just ambition of the working classes to have a large share in the government of the country; nobody wishes to see them wielding supreme influence. It is right—nay, it is essential—that this should be frankly avowed, and that the spokesman of the Ministry in introducing their Reform bill should distinctly state the object and intent of every part of the measure. Such frankness is the only way of proving that no attempt is made to overreach the classes about to be enfranchised—to confer a boon on them openly, with the design of taking it away in secret.

If the design of each branch of the framework of the Reform bill be fairly avowed at the outset, the position of the Ministry will be infinitely strengthened. We trust this will be done. The Ministry have made many mistakes; let them not add to them another fatal to themselves and the settlement of the reform question. In designing their measure, let them avoid all attempts to make the stability of our Parliamentary institutions dependent on the creation of "new-fangled" privileges, but let them not shrink from novelties of electoral procedure.

But, above all things, let us have no more mystery. Whatever they do, whatever counsel they may finally adopt, let them explain its meaning and its justification with the utmost plainness to Parliament and the country; they will thus disarm prejudice, and give themselves the fairest promise of success.

March 15, Earl Grey gave to the House of Lords and the country his views upon the question of reform. He is afraid of the preponderance of numbers, and sees no means of avoiding it save by the adoption of a cumulative vote. Indeed, the cumulative vote is his panacea for all the ills of the body politic. He is afraid of legislation in haste, and urges that it would be better to wait even until another session for a Reform bill, rather than have some hasty and crude measure. Plural voting finds no favor in his eyes, and, therefore, the scheme of reform which the Government has now agreed upon will not, we expect, have his lordship's support.

Letter from Senator Sherman.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Era.

The following is a letter written to W. K. DeGraffenreid, Esq., of Macon, Ga., in response to one addressed by him to Senator Sherman. The answer explains the whole matter. We invite particular attention to the concluding sentence:—"Neither section can be prosperous while the present condition of military surveillance prevails," as sustaining the position taken by us in our editorial of to-day, which which was in hand when this important letter was received. We agree with the honorable Senator in the remark, "The South should not forego this opportunity to be restored to representation."

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 12.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The bill you referred to was passed in the earnest hope that it would tend to the full restoration of all the States to all their rights in the Union. The sixth section I think is too harsh, but it was put in in the House as the result of opposition from both extremes. At the request of large numbers from the South we are passing a supplementary act to provide machinery of reconstruction. The original bill left all to each State, but there was danger of double organizations and conventions, and therefore, to avoid further strife or difference, this new act will be passed. It is merely a scaffolding. My earnest conviction is that the South should not forego this opportunity to be restored to representation; and you may rely upon it that a majority in both Houses will adhere to this offer, and execute it in good faith and to the letter, if your people will do likewise. Neither section can be prosperous while the present condition of military surveillance prevails.

You can do as you please with this.

Very truly yours,

Wm. K. De Graffenreid. JOHN SHERMAN.

Letter from Governor Pickens, S. C.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this city:—

"You know the desolation of our country has ruined us all, and we are in great poverty. God only knows whether we will be enabled to gather this year's crop, and the policy of the Government forbids all enterprise, and puts it utterly out of our reach to raise any money now on any terms whatever. We would gladly sell half of our lands for support and ready means, but, of course, no one will purchase with the open threat of universal confiscation standing over our heads, and want and starvation before thousands of our people, both black and white. The most cruel part of it is, if possible, the first suffering comes upon the helpless black people, who have been innocent of all blame, and really have acted as well as any people would have done under the circumstances. I really think that most men who own land are struggling now to do all they can do for the support of their former faithful slaves. I know this is my case, and it is what adds greatly to my present embarrassment and cramped means."

Governor Pickens was a leader in the Rebellion, and one of the first to fire the Southern heart, and one of the most reckless and uncompromising. He came from St. Petersburg, where he was the United States Ambassador under Mr. Buchanan, to be made Governor of his State, and was foremost, after Mr. Lincoln's election, in assailing the Government and its forts. We believe, too, that it was he who made the remark after the disaster to Fort Sumter, that South Carolina was the first power that had ever humbled the flag of the United States. We do not recall this record to awaken unpleasant reminiscences, but to contrast Governor Pickens then and now, and to show where such leaders at the South have precipitated the country. The spirit of the above letter, touching the character and condition of slaves, is most commendable. Mr. Pickens' slaves stood by him during the war, and very naturally he stands by them now that the war is over.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The argument of Maynard's appeal occupied this morning.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Pierce.—The equity argument list was before the Court.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The President and Congress.

It is said that the President wants Congress to adjourn before he sends in the greater part of his nominations for vacant offices, as he thinks he can manipulate the Senators more easily than if he had the House of Representatives to step in and break up the rings, and protest against obnoxious men.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Important Political Movements—Another Party Split—The Republican Convention, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 28.—There were straight-out Democratic Ward meetings last night in all the city wards, electing Democratic delegates to a City Convention to be held to-morrow night, to nominate delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, thus totally ignoring the Conservative party. The Conservatives are deeply incensed, and some will hereafter support the Union party.

The Unconditional Union Convention yesterday agreed to oppose a call for a Convention, as proposed by the Democrats, and if the call is sustained to call a sovereign Convention independent thereof, to form a Constitution, and present it to Congress for acceptance, on the principle of universal manhood suffrage.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—The schooner Joseph Hooker, from Boston, arrived at Norfolk, reports speaking on Sunday last, sixty-five miles from Cape Henry, the schooner Kate Carleton, of Nassau, New Providence, with mainmast, foremast head, and jibboom gone. She was steering for Hampton Roads. Proffered assistance, which was declined. The wind was fair.

The schooner Hooker also reports having passed large quantities of wrecked material. She was hove to for eighty hours during the gale.

Outrage at Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 28.—Samuel Tate, Jr., a well-known flour merchant of this city, was waylaid last evening on the bridge near his mill, shot down, and robbed. It is thought that his injuries will prove fatal. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this outrage.

Fire at Tamaqua.

TAMAQUA, March 28.—The Masonic Lodge, and a drug store in the same building, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The damage is about $500. The building and stock were insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¼; Canton Company, 40¾; Erie Railroad, 58⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 110⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79⅛; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 98⅜; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 76⅝; New York Central, 106⅜; Illinois Central, 115⅝; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 131; Cumberland preferred, 62; Virginia 6s, 96; Hudson River, 157; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109¾; do, 1864, 107⅝; do, 1865, 107⅝; new issue, 107⅝; United States Ten-forties, 97⅜; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; others, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 108⅞@109⅜. Gold closed at 134⅜. Money at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton flat at 30½@31c. Flour 5c. lower; sales of 6000 bbls; State, $9·80@12·75; Ohio, $11·50@13·90; Western, $9·80@14·40; Southern, $11·25@17. Wheat dull and declining. Corn quiet; market without decided change; sales of 21,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·16½. Oats declining; sales of 32,000 bushels—Western, 65@67c.; State, 71@72c. Provisions steady. Pork dull; new mess, $24·05@24. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 28, 1867.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The 1st of April National Bank statement continues to exercise a partial influence on the Money Market this week, though the demand to-day has been relieved by larger purchases of 7·30 per cents. by the Treasury Office, nearly a million and a half of dollars, and the Stock Brokers after 2 o'clock reported a better offering of Money than on Tuesday. It is generally felt on the street that the preparations for the Quarterly National statement are pretty much through with, and that after Saturday the market will become easier, if not cheaper, to the brokers than before this cause of momentary disturbance was suggested. The Public Funds to-day exhibited more activity and firmer prices, and the Railway Market, at the Stock Exchange, after dragging through the early forenoon on the fear of a snug money market, became quite firm at the Second Regular Board."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 7 per cent. Commercial paper sells at 7 per cent., and at 8@10 for fair names. The banks are offering a good deal of accommodation paper which finds little favor. Currency is reported as scarce and quite moderate. Country orders are not readily filled. Country banks are disposed to lean on their city correspondents and the April report will show that many National Banks are more extended than is prudent."

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; 6s of 1881 sold at 108⅜, no change; and June 7·30s at 105¼, no change; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 109 for old 5-20s; and 105⅞ for August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101, a slight decline; and old do. at 97½@97¾, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 133½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 32, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 30½, no change; 60 was bid for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, a slight advance; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 72 for West Philadelphia; 8 for Ridge Avenue; and 40¼ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. 135 was bid for First National; 107½ for Fourth National; 109 for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68½ for City; 44 for Consolidation; 59 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, a slight advance. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134¼; 11 A. M., 134½; 12 M., 134½; 1 P. M., 134½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....c. 50⅝ | 100 sh Read R.....c. 50⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s, '81, cp. Is. 108⅜ | 12 sh Cam & Am..... 133½
$1150 US 7-30s, Jy. & Sm. 105⅛ | 82 do.....Is. 133½
$1150 do.....105⅛ | 54 sh Penna R..... 56⅝
$2100 City 6s, New...Is. 101 | 100 do.....2d. 56⅝
$100 do...Old...85. 97⅛ | 10 sh 12th & 15th.....Is. 29
$16000 Del Div Bds...85. 87 | 100 sh Reading..... 50⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s..... 98 | 100 do.....85. 50⅝
$2000 Sch N 7 p c b l... 84 | 100 do. 3at day. 50⅝
$4600 Lehigh 6s '84..... 90 | 100 do.....Is. 50⅝
100 sh N Penna R..... 34

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108¾@109; do., 1862, 108¼@109¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@108; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 97¼@97½; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@106; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅞@18; do., July, 1864, 17¼@17½; do., August, 1864, 16⅛@17⅛; do., October, 1864, 15⅛@16⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅝@15⅛; do., May, 1865, 12¼@12⅝; do., August, 1865, 11⅛@11½; do., September, 1865, 10¾@11; do., October, 1865, 10¼@10⅜. Gold, 134¼@134⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¾@108⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@109; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@108; do. new, 107@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅛@97⅜; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105⅜@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@15.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 28.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, but no demand for shipment. The receipts and stocks are exceedingly small, and there is but little probability of any accession before the next wheat crop makes its appearance. The sales reach 800 barrels, including superfine at $8·25@9; extras at $9·50@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $12@13·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@14·25; and fancy at $14·50@17·50, the latter rate for St. Louis. Rye Flour is dull and lower. Sales of 50 bbls at $7·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market continues quiet, owing to the absence of supplies of desirable quality; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $2·90@3·15, and California at $3·20@3·25. Rye is in good request; sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·52, an advance. Corn is in moderate request at yesterday's quotations; sales of 9000 bushels new yellow at $1·07 in store, and $1·08 afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 68c.

Nothing doing in Barley. 500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·33.

Cloverseed is in steady demand, and 600 bushels new sold at $9·75@10. Timothy ranges from $3·25@3·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3@3·10.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at $1@1·30.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....46

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig John Crystal, Barnes, Ponce, J. Mason & Co.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Hether, Aspinwall, Captain.
Schr Halo, Disney, Newburyport, via New Castle, G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr Maryland, Greer, Salem, Leonox Burgess.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Charm, Star, Alexandria, J. T. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Kensington, Baker, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Haze, Hall, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Daniel Pierson, Pierson, 14 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from New York, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from Millville.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Cape May.
Schr James Diverty, Carroll, from Cape May.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Otley, Davis, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

A ship and a barque, names unknown, came in the Capes yesterday morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 27.—Barque R. G. W. Dodge, from Philadelphia, for Marseilles, and brigantine Deveronside, do., for Cork, went to sea this morning.

Brigs Angenora, for Matanzas, W. H. Parks, for Havana, Nazarine, for Barbados, C. H. Kennedy, for Portland, and schr John Johnson, for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday morning. Ship Morning Star and schr Yankee Blade, bound out, are at the Breakwater.

The wreckers are preparing to discharge barques Aurora and E. Schultz; the former will probably be condemned, the latter will be got off. Wind S. E.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr James M. Vance, Burdge, hence, at Providence 26th inst.

Schr James Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, for New Castle, Del., sailed from Providence 26th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 28.—Arrived, steamship Europe from Havre 14th inst.

Steamship San Francisco, from Greytown.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Arrived, steamship Chicago Price, from Liverpool.
Steamship San Salvador, from Savannah.
Steamship Manhattan, Collins, from Charleston.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.
Steamship L. Moore, Wooster, from Newbern.
Steamship C. W. Lord, Ward, from Galveston.
Steamship Havana, Palmer, from New Orleans.
Steamship G. Cromwell, Vall, from New Orleans.
Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, from Portland.
Ship Yorktown, Driver, from London.
Ship Nunquam, Dormio, Cousins, from Liverpool.
Ship Galena, Dunton, from Hamburg.
Ship Liverpool, Chamberlin, from London.
Ship Christel, Fredericks, from Antwerp.
Barque Sicilia, Steengrafe, from Bremen.
Barque Goethe, Deeljen, from Iquique.
Schr Three Sisters, Simmons, from Bermuda.
Schr Margaret Ann, Siteman, from Halifax.
Schr Emily, Eldridge, from Minatitlan.
Cleared, steamships Malta, McMicken, Liverpool; Union, Von Saaten, Bremen; Mariposa, Quick, New Orleans; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston; Albamarle, Bourne, Richmond; Saratoga, King, do.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford; barque Valkyrien, Bolt, Rochelle; brigs John Sherwood, Berry, Havana; Superior, Patterson, Cadiz; Alfaretta, Rutherford, Cienfuegos.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Party in the South.

From the Times.

The joint caucus of the Republican members of Congress the other night had especial reference to the organization of a Republican party in the Southern States. This looks as if a speedy and practical political reorganization were expected in that quarter; and though it may be supposed to have particular reference to the State elections which will soon be under way, it may also be based on the probability of such action in the South as will enable some or all of the States to participate in the Presidential campaign of next year.

The movement is a proper one, and if conducted wisely, will result in advantage, not only to the Republican party, but—what is more important—to the people of the South themselves. The despotism of party in the Southern States before the war was crushing. The supremacy which the Democracy had acquired in almost every slave State was exercised without regard to anything but itself. It was based on the most intolerant of institutions, and from that took its character. Under it the present generation of Southern voters have acquired their political nature and proclivities; and there is danger that, even with all the great changes which have taken place in the South, the traditions and feeling of the past will again, under new forms, gain ascendancy. It will require great labor to prevent a renewed growth of sectionalism, of the State-Rights heresy, and of the political aristocracy whose roots penetrate so deeply into the Southern soil. We believe it can be accomplished even yet, if properly set about; but there are a few major and minor things which will have to be attended to before success is possible:—

1. The Republican party itself will by its own action have to be divested of all appearance of *sectionalism*, both in action and spirit—in other words, it will have to be thoroughly *nationalized* in all respects. The fact that ever since the origin of the Republican party it has been confined to the Northern States, has unquestionably had great influence on the policies it has from time to time pursued. Having no support in the South, either before the war or since its close, it did not need to consult Southern feeling, Southern interests, or Southern ideas. All of these, and even Southern prejudices, must have their just weight with a party which proposes to control the political action of a country whose Government is constituted like ours.

2. Those who propose to undertake the formation of the Republican party in the Southern States must, above all things, avoid anything like setting one class of the people against the other. There is no greater danger at the present time to the South than this; and it were better for both the North and the South that the Republican party never had an existence in the latter, than that its action should be of this character. We should like to have Republican leaders and voters among the "poor whites," but we should also like to have them among the landed proprietors, and among those who were lately Rebel officers and leaders. The party in the North drew to itself hundreds of prominent Democratic chieftains, and tens of thousands of Democratic voters; and this history must be repeated in the South if the party there would have a healthy and beneficent existence. In like manner, we would by no means have the Republican organizers overlook the importance of the negro vote; but it should not be treated as separate from the other vote, and, above all, the blacks should be discouraged from *politically antagonizing* themselves with the dominant race.

We regard these two points as being vitally important in this business of organizing the Republican party in the Southern States.

As a minor matter, we cannot suppose that the Republican leaders in Congress and elsewhere, who have originated and propose carrying on the movement, will fail to see the necessity of ceasing to indulge in any such wholesale denunciations of the Southern people as we are frequently compelled to listen to. The war upon the South is over; and if we desire united political action with its people in the future, there must be a cessation of sectional acrimony. It may gratify personal feeling, minister to sectional pride, and so promise local political victories. But even in this respect it involves danger of a reaction, and is certain to be a source of party weakness and disaster in the long run.

The Radicals Stumping the South.

From the Herald.

It is given out that Mr. Wilson and others of the radical leaders in Congress intend, after the session is over, to stump the Southern States in support of their particular views. The idea is an admirable one, and the more of these gentlemen that go the better. The effect cannot but be salutary. When the extremists on both sides come together, they will be apt to modify each other's sentiments. Ben. Butler has already been in the South, and it was in a capacity that rendered him incompetent to form a correct judgment. He went there as a great military leader, and came back with a heap of glory in the shape of—spoons.

General Schenck was also down there; but his experience was confined to running into a Rebel train and getting cut up at Vienna. Banks performed some remarkable military exploits at Red river. Well, we would recommend him to go and take a look at Red river again. We do not know, in fact, anything that would create greater interest than for those distinguished statesmen and generals to confront the Southern politicians on their own stump and bid for the negro vote.

A discussion sustained by Henry Wilson, Ben Butler, and General Schenck on the one side, and by Wade Hampton, General Longstreet, and ex-Governor Wise on the other, would be one of the most exciting and entertaining things imaginable. The excitement, however, would be all on the side of the Northern men: for the fire-eaters have learned to take things coolly, and cannot now be easily put out of temper. We have no doubt that if the stumping business were once fairly set going, even General Lee would be induced to lay aside his reserve and take his share in it.

The effect certainly would be to educate the negro to a higher point of intelligence on the subject of his rights than all the school "marms" from New England can succeed in teaching him in a quarter of a century. The negroes have a great deal of natural shrewdness and cunning. They will soon find out on which side their interest lies, and will vote accordingly. The result will be that the South will get back into Congress by next winter ten or twelve votes stronger than it ever has been. Then will be decided the contest as to who is to govern this great country for the next fifty years.

Impeachment of Chief Justice Chase.

From the Herald.

Ben Butler and the other radicals in Congress who are so hot on impeachment, should turn their attention to Chief Justice Chase, if they must have a case. He has declined to carry out the laws, while President Johnson seems disposed to do his duty in this respect. First, he has refused all along to hold a Court to try Jeff Davis, although the Rebel chief has been a prisoner a long time under the gravest charges. But a stronger case for impeachment can be found in his refusal to appoint registers under the Bankrupt law, though the act of Congress requires he should do so.

This is a palpable resistance of the authority of Congress, and a flagrant obstruction of the law on the part of a public functionary only next in station to the President. Mr. Johnson's case seems to be a doubtful one, as he has not refused to carry out the laws of Congress, but here there can be no doubt. Mr. Chase's offense is clearly an impeachable one. What do Butler and his radical confrères say to this? In their zeal to see the laws executed, will they not impeach the Chief Justice for refusing to do his duty?

General Sherman on a New Expedition.

From the Herald.

It is rumored that General Sherman intends joining Captain Duncan's excursion to the Holy Land, which is to sail in June next. This is very probable. In the Middle Ages, when distinguished men committed a *faux pas*, they usually undertook a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Saviour, by way of expiation. When General Sherman set out on his Mexican mission he blundered and went astray. We had a correspondent with the expedition who could have guided him straight to his objective point; but he refused his aid, and unceremoniously put him on shore at Havana. The General's pilgrimage to the Holy Land is doubtless undertaken in a spirit of repentence for this and others of his past errors. We question, however, if he will succeed in reaching it unless he enlists the services of another of our correspondents to show him the way.

The Bid for the Colored Vote.

From the Tribune.

The Reconstruction law is revolutionizing the South. In creating a million of black voters, it has made the colored men respected by the whites. They hold the balance of power, and the keen Southern politician, never mistaken except when policy is opposed to principle, already bids for the colored vote. The negroes are organizing a Union Republican party; the Wade Hamptons want a negro Southern party; and as the tendency of the negro is to vote with the party to which he owes freedom, citizenship, and the ballot, their old masters must work hard to counteract this natural gravitation. They are going to work hard; they have not yet recovered from the suddenness of the blow, and bid for the colored vote with fair words only; to get it they must make offers more substantial. "Will you place in office the strangers who have flocked here to plunder what little is left to us?" asked General Hampton; "or will you trust the men among whom you have lived?" He added, and wisely, "I do not tell you to trust professions of friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern man or the Northern. But what I ask is, that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing by our actions whether we are sincere or not."

Yet in the changed tone of the Southern press there is much encouragement for the colored race. They are no longer a people created by the Almighty expressly to be slaves; they are men and women, and not so far below white men and women either. "Bear with their harmless prejudices," says the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle*; "have not we ten thousand foibles and vanities? Does not the same poor human heart beat under the most snowy and the most jet black bosom?" It is rejoiced at the moderation the freedmen have displayed; "under the same circumstances the white people would not have behaved so well by twenty per cent." And it adds, with an astonishing burst of humility, "We just say this—that if we had been a born nigger, reared out in a mud cabin, with no knowledge of God, no knowledge of anything, surrounded by public sentiment that tolerated dirt, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, stealing, lying—we should have been hung ong ago."

Then comes the point of this praise, in advice and warning to the negroes:—"Remember that, although you will vote, you are still *he laboring class of the country*. Do not abuse the freedom which God has given you by forgetting your position in society. Do not undertake to be like gentlemen. Do not put on airs. Attend to your business, do your daily work, do it well, deal honestly and uprightly, and you will *command* respect. Live peaceably with the whites. Make them your friends. They can do you infinite harm if you make them enemies. They can persecute you to death in a thousand ways which no laws can reach." We may not like these gentle threats, but we know what they mean—votes.

This policy has had some success already. General Hampton at Columbia advised the freedmen to give their friends at the South a fair trial, and if they were found wanting, it would then be time enough to go abroad for sympathy. In answer to this we find a colored clergyman foolish enough to oppose universal suffrage. But, though the freedmen are ignorant, there are few of them so stupid as not to know that they owe to the ballot all their influence. It is for them a weapon more powerful than the pen or the sword.

Thus seem to end the prophecies of the Southern papers that to give the negroes the right to vote would be to create a war of races. Instead of accepting the Reconstruction law as a call to arms, the Southern leaders are ready to use it as a means of obtaining power. "The weapon with which our mortal and eternal (*sic*) enemies seek to destroy us," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "will be wielded for our sure defense."

But it is not certain that the negro vote can be made unanimously Southern, in the usual sense of the term. The colored citizens of Charleston and Savannah lately held meetings for the purpose of organizing a Union Republican party. Resolutions were adopted giving cordial and entire sanction to the principles of Congress; opposing repudiation of the national debt; demanding of the Legislatures common schools, open to all without regard to color; and a revision of the laws; and pledging the colored men to vote for no candidate who will not openly advocate these measures and principles. In effect, they declared that they required from the Southern leaders better securities than promises; they demanded the repeal of all laws under which they have been held in subjection, and nothing less than the full legal acknowledgment of their political and civil equality. They are organizing a Republican party, and intend to vote for Republican candidates. Mr. F. L. Cardozo, at the recent meeting in Charleston, said:—"We are not opposed to united action. We will gladly welcome union with our Southern friends; but let them join the party which is true, and has been tried, and then there will be united action. Let them adopt our platform, and join the Republican party." In Jacksonville, Florida, they resolved that they would support no candidate who had voluntarily been in the Rebel army.

The Southern colored vote will no doubt be divided, and, hereafter, it may be legitimately sought by rival parties. At present we have no electioneering to do. If the men who bitterly opposed universal suffrage are now desirous to use it, we are content that they should succeed, provided that they accept the principles on which it is based. The duty of the country is now to make sure that the Reconstruction law is faithfully executed, that the negroes shall vote, and we shall rejoice in *that* triumph of our principles even if every colored man in the South should vote the Democratic ticket. We do not degrade a principle by advocating it as a policy.

Is Rebellion Ever Justifiable in a Republic?

From the World.

The *Times* contends that it is not. Its argument, if we correctly apprehend it, is, in substance, that inasmuch as the aggrieved are represented, they have a remedy in the elections if they are a majority, while, if they are a minority, they are bound to submit. We do not undertake to define the justifiable causes of rebellion, since they involve a question of degree, and therefore do not admit of very exact statement. But whatever may be the amount of oppression which justifies armed resistance, we cannot see why it should make any difference, in the moral aspect of the question, whether the oppressors be few or many. The majority in a republic will never rebel, since they have an easier and less hazardous mode of attaining their wishes. When minorities rebel, they do so with the odds against them; and it is only a deep sense of wrong, or a firm confidence in the justice of their cause, that can induce them to take the risks. Majorities are but aggregates of individual men; and as individual men may be unjust and tyrannical, majorities composed of such individuals may be so too. The absolute will of a majority is even more intolerable than the absolute will of a monarch, since it may consist of infinite strands of individual tyranny twisted together into one tremendous cable.

Republican government is, to be sure, the government of majorities; but it quickly degenerates into an engine of oppression unless the will of the majority is restrained by a fixed constitution. Constitutions are not meant for the protection of majorities, who, in a republican government, can always protect themselves through the ballot-box, but for the protection of minorities against the tyranny of the majority. So long as the majority, or the government which is their agent, respects the limits thus set to its authority, rebellions can never be justifiable if the Constitution is just and wise. But if a hot-headed and overbearing majority refuse to be bound by the constitution, and erect their own will into the supreme law, will the *Times* tell us what would, in that case, be the effectual means of resisting oppression and redressing injustice? The government of an unrestrained majority is the worst of all possible tyrannies. When all constitutional restraints are cast off and scoffed at, what are the minority to do? For our part, we do not hesitate to affirm that no people are fit for republican government who have not in their composition a spice of the rebel. The knowledge that the majority will resist if injured, is a salutary restraint on the governing power. It was Jefferson's opinion that there ought to be at least one rebellion in a generation, to purify the political atmosphere, and remind rulers of the necessity of moderation.

The *Times*' notion that rebellion is never justifiable under a representative Government, is one of those hasty half-thoughts caught up by looking at a subject in one of its aspects, instead of a comprehensive survey. The Federal Constitution itself indirectly recognizes the right of rebellion in extreme cases. It declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The right of the people to bear arms implies their right to *use* arms, otherwise the guarantee would be as idle as a right to keep guns without triggers. It is a good thing for the people to have arms in their hands to use, in the last resort, against oppression; and it is a good thing for Governments to know that the people possess arms of which this use can be made. Whether any particular occasion justifies resistance, is quite a different question from whether resistance is ever permissible. The *Times*, by inculcating the slavish doctrine that the tyranny of the majority is never to be resisted, precludes all consideration of particular grievances as a ground of rebellion. If rebellion is *never* permissible in a republic, it cannot be permissible against this or that wrong, however flagrant and intolerable.

This slavish doctrine is new in American politics, but it is a natural enough corollary from the high-handed action of the Government during the last six years. All former expounders of our institutions have recognized the right of rebellion. The *Federalist*, for example, in discussing the means of the State to resist Federal encroachments, gives a prominent place to physical force, and winds up in this spirited strain of truly republican eloquence:—"Let us not insult the free and gallant citizens of America with the supposition that they would be less able to defend the right of which they would be in actual possession, than the debased subjects of arbitrary power would be to rescue theirs from the hands of their oppressors. Let us rather no longer insult them with the supposition that they can ever reduce themselves to the necessity of making the experiment by a blind submission to the long train of insidious measures which must precede and produce it."

Mr. Webster, in both of his great speeches against nullification—that in reply to Hayne and that in reply to Calhoun—explicitly and fully acknowledged the right of rebellion as unquestionable, as did also Mr. Clay in connection with the same subject. Mr. Seward, in discussing the militia system, said that among the three occasions for the exercise of the right of rebellion was:—"First. The attempt by the Government or its officers to exercise tyranny over the people." It marks a great decline in the spirit of liberty in this country, and betokens the demoralizing influence of the period through which we have been passing, that a popular newspaper has become imbued with sentiments so abject and servile.

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Black Mohair, finest imported, $1·00 per yard.
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Dark Grey Goods, 37½ to 50 cents.
Rich Black Silks, from $1 25 to $5·50.

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JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 16 3msp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will open at this location in a few days

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Selected by one of the firm in the

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 43c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 30c. White Matting, 37c. to 30c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF BEADED SILK BELTS,

SELLING AT $1, WORTH $3, AT

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 North EIGHTH Street,

3 18 13t Second door above Arch.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS.
MEDIUM LIGHT DO.
FINE BOSOM LINENS.
SHIRT BOSOMS, FANCY AND PLAIN.
TABLE DAMASK, BY THE YARD.
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, some beautiful patterns, just received and selling cheap.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
FINE DAMASK TOWELS,
LINEN BIRD-EYE AND DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS.
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
STAIR LINENS FROM 14 TO 36 INCHES IN WIDTH.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
LINEN FOR FURNITTRE COVERS.
ETC, ETC. ETC.

Power-Loom Table Linen.

Just received, over 200 pieces Power-Loom Table Linen, and selling at a heavy reduction.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER OF LINEN GOODS.

1 5 thstusmrp No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS,

For Household Use, at Reduced Prices,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long;	TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS,	DAMASK NAPKINS,
	BORDERED TOWELS,
	BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC.

Also, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, a lot of

VERY CHEAP HEAVY HUCK TOWELLINGS,
EMBROIDERED TAMBORED DRAPERY MUSLINS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CORDED BORDER AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

3 27 10t] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., up.
Best makes Muslins, lowest market prices.
Best Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
One case fast-color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New Spring Calicoes, 12½, 15, 18, and 20 cents.
Pink, Blue, and Buff French Percales.
Figured Percales, English Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Poll-de-Chevres, 25 cents.
Table Linens, from 50 cents up.
Towels, Bird-eye Linen, Nursery Diaper, Etc.
Best makes of Shirting Linens.
One bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Best black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69 c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 30, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
White Goods from Auction.
One lot very fine Brilliants, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, to 62½ cents.
Fine Striped Nainsooks, 50 cts., Jaconets, 25c.
Hamburg Edgings very low, etc, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Linen Shirt Fronts, made of Richardson's and Dunbar's Linens, expressly for our sales, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75 cents.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents. 9 29

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

JUST OPENED

3000 yards Spring Delaines, 25 cents.
Fast Color Calicoes, 11½, 12½, 16, and 18¾c.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 40 and 50c.
Choice Shades Colored Mohairs, 62½ cents.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 50 cents, up to $1 per yard.
Black and White Stripe Skirting by the yard.
Fine French Percales.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 50, 60 cents.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 25, 28, 31, 35, 38, 40, 44, 47, 50, 56 up to 69 cents.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Victoria Lawns.
A cheap lot of Stripe and Plaid Nainsooks.
Muslins from auction, very cheap.
White Piques.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' and Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. [10 22

DRESS MAKING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 23 stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES 2 30t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON

Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1 1p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select d stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye,"
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer,"
"Monastery Bells," etc., etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 13smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 12

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 192m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

BUILDING HARDWARE

200 Dozen Baldwin's Butts, all sizes.
500 Dozen Kenrick's Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch.
500 Dozen American Pulleys, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼ inch.
Spear & Jackson's Hand and Pannel Saws.
Butcher's Plane Iron, all sizes.
Butcher's Firmer Chisels, all sizes.
Excelsior White Lead.
City-made Rim and Mortice Locks.
Duncannon and Anvil Nails, all sizes
Screws, Knobs, Bolts, Table Cutlery, Planes.
Saw Files, Latches, Axes, shovels and Spades, Shutter and Rival Hinges, Strap and T Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Platform and other Scales, Wire, Curry Combs Etc, Etc. For Sale by

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails, and Cutlery,

2 7thstu[] No. 1321 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

11 8[

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 m3

OUR PARIS LETTER.

SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, March 16, 1867.

THE EXECUTION OF LEMAIRE.

The great event of the week has been the execution of the murderer Lemaire. Many efforts had been made, since his condemnation, to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but the prisoner absolutely discountenanced all, and urged that quick work be made of the affair. On Thursday orders were issued to the Prefect of Police, instructing him to take the necessary measures for the execution of the condemned on the following morning at 6 o'clock. The utmost secresy was observed in the transmission of these orders—still, before dark, it was whispered about among the *knowing ones*, that the guillotine was to perform its bloody work on the morrow. Multitudes of the curious, determined not to lose sight of the interesting spectacle, took their positions on the ground the night before, and, notwithstanding the freezing wintry weather, kept their long watch until the victim's head had fallen, and his soul was ushered into eternity. The scaffold was erected at an early hour in the morning, and when our carriage arrived, was only awaiting the fatal knife. Many handsome equipages were present, and we remarked among the spectators several fair women dressed in furs and velvets, to protect their frail forms from the piercing cold. At last the executioner arrived, examined the frame-work, and tested the slide, to see that it worked smoothly. He then let fall the mass of lead to which the knife was to be attached, to be assured that it would operate properly in its grooves. In the meantime troops arrived, took their stand around the scaffold, and drove back the encroaching crowd. That crowd, on the tip-toe of expectation, was silent, and scarce a sound was heard during all the preliminaries of this mournful ceremony. At 6 o'clock the gates of the Grand Roquette prison were opened. The soldiers stood with drawn swords, a faint buzz was heard in the crowd, and silence again prevailed. An *aide* appeared, ascended the steps of the scaffold, and placed the glittering knife in its socket. The prisoner then came forward, sustained on his right by the executioner and on the left by an assistant. His hands were bound behind his back with a cord, which, descending, was attached to his feet, allowing them just enough play to enable him to walk with difficulty. His head was bare and hair closely cut; his shirt collar, turned down over a blue blouse, displayed a handsome white neck. He was a tall, fair, and rather fine-looking man, with light-colored hair, and *distingué* moustache and imperial. He marched upright, looking at the crowd on the right and left with a composed and indifferent air, and ascended the steps of the scaffold without evidencing the least symptom of feebleness or trepidation. The attending priest then conversed a short time with him, offered him the crucifix to kiss, which he declined, and embraced the priest instead; the executioner then approached, adjusted the neck of the victim, and detached the elevated knife—a dull, heavy sound followed, and the head was severed from the body. A long, low murmur arose from the spectators on all sides, and many expressed gratification on seeing that the poor fellow had died *game* to the last. The executioner removed the head from the block and threw it into a basket, while his assistant took charge of the body, and afterwards placed them together for burial. The crowd dispersed, as the *fun* was all over.

GETTING READY FOR WAR.

"In time of peace prepare for war" seems to be the maxim upon which European Governments are now acting. Not only are the larger powers actively engaged in perfecting their military organizations and preparing for coming trouble, but the smaller States and petty principalities are talking of their armies as if they "scented the battle from afar." The great study of all is the most feasible manner of putting every available man in service when the necessity arises; and general conscription will, doubtless, be resorted to for the attainment of that end.

AMUSEMENTS FOR LENT.

To relieve the monotony of Lent, musical soirées and concerts are being commenced. The first, at the Tuileries, will come off on Monday next, when the *artistes* of the Opéra Comique will have the honor of inaugurating them. Ponsard's *Galiléo* was performed for the first time at the Théâtre Français on Friday evening, and was witnessed by the Emperor and Empress. It has been well received by the public and favorably spoken of by the press. At the Opera, *Don Carlos*, an opera in five acts, music by Verdi, was represented on Monday, and an eager, expectant crowd filled the house to overflowing.

The Italian opera has been engaged for one month next summer, by an English speculator named Knowles, proprietor of a theatre in Manchester, and the person who first introduced Jenny Lind into the United Kingdom. During that month the famous piece, *Our American Cousin*, with Mr. Sothern in his *rôle* of "Lord Dundreary," will be played nightly. This dramatic creation is one of the most extraordinary of the age, and has been performed over one thousand times in England and America. Miss Maria Harris, who took a conspicuous part last year in *Parisians at London*, at the Théâtre Porte Saint Martin, and also had a *rôle* previously in *Our American Cousin*, when played in England, will perhaps reappear in the latter piece next summer.

SABBATARIANISM IN LONDON.

In London a meeting was held a few days ago by several officials and *soi-disant* philanthropists, for the purpose of getting up a petition requesting "those who govern in the mood potential" to close the grog-shops on Sundays. This, if carried into execution, will be an infringement upon the rights of the free-born Britishers which will not be tamely submitted to. From time immemorial the inestimable privilege of getting drunk in the tap-room on Sundays has been exercised by those beef-eating, grog-loving gentry; and whatever mania they may have for reform, it is pretty certain that they would not relish this proposed innovation. CURRAN.

To George Peabody.

No Eastern tale, no annals of the past,
Of Greece or Rome, deeds such as thine relate,
Deeds Kings and Emperors might emulate;
That o'er thy native land new lustre cast;
The land that opens all her wide domain
To the oppressed of every name and zone,
And with a spirit generous as thine own,
Pours forth the gifts her boundless stores contain;
The land that shall embalm thy memory
In love and honor, while long ages hence
The boundless stream of thy beneficence,
Bearing along to millions yet to be
Tributes of light and love, its course shall run,
Still widening as it flows, like the broad Amazon.
March 22, 1867. ANNA C. L. BOTTA.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Trip of the New Floating Palace Great Republic—Scenes on the Ohio—The Storm and Floods, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25, 1867.

Yesterday the mammoth steamboat Great Republic arrived here from Pittsburg with a large number of passengers on board. The following-named Philadelphians are among the number:—Miss Emma Floyd, of West Philadelphia; Professor B. H. Rand, of Jefferson College; Mr. Thackara, and Mr. William M. Runkel.

This steamer is the largest, and is expected to be the swiftest, boat ever built upon the Western waters. She was built at Pittsburg, and is a remarkable specimen of workmanship both in point of strength and beauty. Her dimensions are 335 feet long, width of beam 51 feet, depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches. She is beautifully modelled and built, with an idea of making the best time on the Western rivers. Her Captain (Mr. William B. Donaldson), although quite a young man, has had considerable experience in steamboating; and his boat, without doubt, is the most beautifully finished and gorgeously furnished floating concern in this country. The Republic has now cost over three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and is unfinished.

Her saloon is of the most magnificent description, and has been fitted up regardless of expense. Ten colossal chandeliers hang pendant from the ceiling, each holding twelve large lamps, which serve to make the saloon almost as light as day. These chandeliers were manufactured and put up by Messrs. Miskey, Merrill & Thackara, of your city, and are of the most elegant workmanship. They cost five hundred dollars apiece, and are universally admired. This enterprising firm have no doubt made for themselves a fine trade in this section, as other boats will no doubt follow the example of the Republic. The firm of John O. Mead & Co., of your city, furnished the silverware for the boat. It is beautiful in its design and finish, and is quite up to the usual elegant workmanship of that justly celebrated firm. Mr. E. H. Ringgold, of the firm of Mead & Co., was a passenger part of the way down, but left upon her arrival at Cincinnati, on account of business. The Republic is intended for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, and will proceed direct from this point to New Orleans.

The sectional difficulties have gone so far that it requires considerable to alarm the people, and yet it is a little astonishing that the vindictive feeling should be carried so far as to endanger the success of a private enterprise; and yet such is the case; at least rumor says so, and I have heard it so often that I have commenced to believe that there is more truth in it than is agreeable.

It appears that at the time the Great Republic was projected, there were also two other boats, all intended for the same trade, started; one at this point, known as the Richmond; the other at St. Louis, called the Robert E. Lee. The reader will no doubt observe how the owners of these two latter boats have endeavored to cater to the Southern taste in the naming of their boats, at least, if in no other manner. The name of the Republic, together with the fact of her having been built in the North, is said to be the cause of a number of threats to burn, or otherwise destroy her, should she make her appearance in the Mississippi. This threat has been made openly in some of the newspapers, but, notwithstanding, Captain Donaldson will go ahead, and by the time this letter reaches the eyes of the readers of THE TELEGRAPH, the Republic will no doubt be safely moored to the levee at New Orleans.

The destruction caused by the recent floods in this section of the country is, without doubt, most terrible. The banks of the Ohio, far up above Cincinnati, have been completely submerged, and in many cases houses, stables, etc., have been carried off down the river, and the land almost completely covered in many places with large quantities of dirt and driftwood. As you proceed further down the river the evidences of the terrible extent of the flood become more frequent and more appalling. In some places portions of steamboats and other craft are left high and dry above the common level of the water, and the stores fronting on the river in this city, have been filled with water up to their second stories. The water is now subsiding fast, and, should no rain occur soon, it will soon be down to its usual level.

The weather for the past two weeks has been of the most distressing character. One day snow, the next rain, the next freezing. This constant changing of the temperature has caused a great deal of sickness along the rivers, and it feared that when the warm weather sets in there will be an extraordinary amount, on account of the decaying of the enormous quantities of filth that have been deposited on the banks by the flood. In some cases the mud, etc., is over three feet deep. Just think of it! How can it be otherwise than that there should be sickness, when all this amount of matter commences to decay under the influences of a burning sun?

Business here is dull. There appears to be no disposition on the part of the honorable merchants to do business on the credit system, and as there is little or no money in the South, and the trade of this place is almost exclusively confined to that region, there is nothing doing worth mentioning. I notice arrivals of considerable quantities of corn, but it usually goes in exchange for similar commodities; hence the dry goods and kindred interests are inactive, and decidedly flat.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....5:31 MOON RISES.....1:02
SUN SETS.....6:20 HIGH WATER.....7:15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
New York	Southampton	New York	Mar. 13
Europe	Havre	New York	Mar. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 14
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 16
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Mar. 20
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 20
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Hayelin	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 30
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 30
Costa Rica	New York	Shanghae	April 1
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Sl'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sl'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Admiral D. D. Porter, Duncan, Baltimore, with 5 barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, from Richmond, via Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ship Washington, Berry, 28 hours from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co. Towed around by tug America.
Schr John Kennedy, Long, 5 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, 7 days from Salem, with ice to captain.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.
Schr Sarah and Mary, True, 1 day from Dover, Del., with corn to James Barratt.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 36 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Ships Wolfville, and W. J. Hatfield, both from Liverpool, and Betty, from New York.—Reported by Captain Virden, of tug America.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Samoset, McCobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.
Ship Admiral, Haesloop, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday afternoon.
Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 20th inst.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston and Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 13th inst.
Steamship Echo, Sutton, hence, at Providence 23d instant.
Barque Thomas Whitney, Kelly, from London for Philadelphia, was to sail from Bermuda 11th inst.
Barque Ann Elizabeth; Norgrave, for Philadelphia, at Messina 6th inst.
Barque A. McNeil, Andrews, for Leghorn, sailed from Swansea 16th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Hallett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 8th inst.
Brig M. J. Goddard, Goddard, for Lewes, Del., sailed from Matanzas 13th inst.
Brig Fidelia, Stone, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 16th inst.
Brig Eolus, Seabrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 20 inst.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 24th inst.
Schr Aid, Somers, hence, at New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Ploughboy, Hallett, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th inst.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence for Cohassett Narrows, at Wareham 21st inst.
Schr Fredonia, Thompson, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schrs John Lancaster, Williams, and North Pacific, Erickson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr Montano, Grierson, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Boothbay 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Tuscano, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has been abandoned at sea.—Per Cable. The Toscano, Nelson, sailed from Liverpool 13th inst., for Charleston, S. C.
The stern half and smoke-stack of the steamship Scotland, sunk at Sandy Hook, disappeared in the late gale.
The wreck of the vessel drifting about in Vineyard Sound is now supposed to be from an English brig on Bishop & Clark's Shoal, before reported having run on during the winter. The stern and part of the starboard side have drifted ashore at Holmes' Hole answering the description of the vessel.
Steamer Pawtucket, of Pawtucket, has been purchased by the American Steamboat Company of Providence, on private terms.
REWARDS OF MERIT.—Board of Trade, London, March, 1867.—The undermentioned rewards for saving life at sea having been awarded by her Majesty's Government and the Board of Trade;—
To Captain C. Van Sice, of the New York and New Orleans steamship Merrimac, a telescope in testimony of his services in rescuing the survivors of the crew of the brig Alpine, of St. Andrews, N. B., in October last.
To Mr. Charles A. Wilson, master of the James A. Gray, of Baltimore, a sextant, in testimony of his services to thirty of the crew and passengers of the steamship Victoria, in October last.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S SECOND

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

On Saturday Evening, March 30,

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.

Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 27 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THOMAS MAGUIRE and Professor RISLEY, } MANAGERS.
Positively last week of
THE GREAT IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28,
Last night but two.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29,
BENEFIT OF "ALL RIGHT,"
and last night but one.

Every person visiting the Academy on this occasion will be presented with a genuine Japanese visiting card of HAMAI IGADI JOEXTI, popularly called "All Right."

SATURDAY, March 30,
Positively last appearance of the Japanese Troupe in Philadelphia.
GRAND MATINEE
at 2 o'clock, and Closing Exhibition at 8 o'clock in the evening.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Imperial Japanese Troupe will please present their bills for payment on or before Saturday, March 30, at the Academy of Music, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.—
CONCERT HALL.
2ND WEEK OF THE GRAND CONSOLIDATION,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 25,
and continue every evening this week.
Three distinct Companies in one.
THE TWO PEAK FAMILIES,
Vocalists, Harpists, Violinists, Pianists, and
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
assisted by the celebrated
BERGER FAMILY,
Vocal and Instrumental Performers.
25 Bell Players, the largest troupe of Bell Ringers in the world; 280 Silver Bells, 2 separate Bell Tables, 2 Solo Harpists, 2 Solo Staff Bell-Players, the only Staff Bell Players in the United States.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON GRAND MATINEE.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's; also at the Hall, where a diagram of the hall may be seen and seats secured.
Tickets, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.
No half price in the Evening. Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 Cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open in the afternoon at 2. Commence at 2½.
3 26 3t GOODHUE & CHASE, Business Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF THE BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS,
MISS
HELEN WESTERN.
HELEN WESTERN. HELEN WESTERN.
Fourth night of the successful drama of
CAPTAIN KYD;
OR,
THE WIZARD OF THE SEA.
Captain Kyd.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
After which the three-act drama, entitled
GREEN BUSHES;
OR,
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Miani, Madame St. Auberi, } MISS HELEN WESTERN
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF HELEN WESTERN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
LAST HELEN WESTERN MATINEE.
A GREAT BILL.
MONDAY EVENING, April 1, first night of
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
He will appear in Farquhar's beautiful Comedy entitled
THE INCONSTANT;
OR,
WINE WORKS WONDERS.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28,
THIRD WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
LA THISBE, THE ACTRESS,
in Victor Hugo's celebrated Tragedy of
THE SPY OF ST. MARC;
OR, THE COUNCIL OF TEN.
Concluding with the Laughable Comedietta of
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
FRIDAY, LUCILLE WESTERN'S BENEFIT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Representations,
AND LAST BUT THREE OF
"OURS,"
"OURS,"
"OURS"
WITH ITS GRAND SCENERY,
GREAT MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
FINE CAST,
AND MRS. JOHN DREW AS MARY NETLEY.
Friday—Benefit of Miss PRICE.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. GRIFFITHS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

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ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
3 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
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Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuthsly

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In opening their NEW STORE at this location, will add a complete line of

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SPRING STYLES

GENTS' DRESS HATS,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,

SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.
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AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Little Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

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DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

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FOR SALE

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NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton: including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under limit, or to be included in the awards themselves.

Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.

For particulars, apply at once to either of undersigned.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

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OLD 5-20s WANTED

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Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

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Dealers in UNITED STATES SECURITIES and FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and members of STOCK and GOLD EXCHANGES in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

United States Bonds a Specialty. 1 1

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5-20s.

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

The Great Work of Southern Education.

We know of no subject of more importance to the country than that of education in the South. Accustomed as we of the North have been to our systems of public schools, affording the blessings of education to the masses almost without money and without price, and securing a general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, we can hardly imagine the true state of the case at the South.

Under the slave dispensation there were no public schools such as prevail at the North. In the first place, it was not desirable that the black people should be educated. The slave who could read or write was looked upon as a dangerous piece of property. Hence, to teach him to do so was a criminal offense under the slave laws. And, in the second place, the constitution of Southern society, with its vast plantations and scattered inhabitants, made it impossible to sustain any system of general public education even for the whites. The result was, that while the children of wealthy planters were taught by tutors or in private schools, or sent to the North, and while in the cities and larger villages something was done for public education in the way of select schools or academies, the great mass of the people, both white and black, grew up in almost unrelieved ignorance. That large class of the Southern population known as "poor white trash" were as illiterate and degraded as the lowest black slaves.

It is a state of things growing out of such facts as these that we are now called upon to confront. The mighty ploughshare of revolution has overturned everything in the South. There are no longer masters and slaves there, but only *people*. To these people the great work of reconstructing State Governments has been assigned by Congress. Every vestige of the old aristocracy is to be swept away. The former master is to deposit his ballot by the side of his late slaves, his vote counting for no more than that of the humblest of his late chattels. Not only so, but these people are soon to become equal participants, under the Constitution, with us, of political power in the general Government. The two Senators from South Carolina, with her 291,000 whites and her 412,000 blacks, will count for just as much as the two from Pennsylvania, with her three millions of inhabitants. We are trying the democratic experiment on a vast scale. Shall it succeed?

Now it must be evident that in the education of these Southern millions, white and black, there is a field for the noblest exertions of philanthropy and statesmanship. And it is a source of great congratulation that, just at this juncture, Mr. Peabody has stepped in with his munificent gift to lead the way, and call the attention of the people to this great subject. We are rejoiced to see that the Trustees of the Peabody Fund have wisely concluded to make Primary or Common School education the leading object in the efforts they are about to put forth. This is commencing in the right way. Take care of the education of the masses in Common Schools, and the Academies, Colleges, and Universities will follow in due time. What we want now is to reach the great body of the people with the elements of useful knowledge. And in this connection, we must not omit to commend the wise liberality of the Appletons, publishers in New York, in the gift to the Trustees of the Peabody Fund of one hundred thousand volumes of school books, adapted to the use of Common Schools. Other publishers might well emulate their example. Indeed, why may not this Peabody fund be made the nucleus of a great national movement for Southern education? The Board of Trustees of that Fund have already offered the position of General Agent, under whose supervision the work is to be carried on, to one of the most able educators in the country, the Rev. Dr. Sears, President of Brown University. He will probably accept of the office, and we shall shortly behold the good work in full operation. At the same time those other agencies through which Northern philanthropy has already commenced the work of education among the Southern masses, and which have already done a noble work, should be encouraged and upheld. The field is broad enough to absorb all the labor that can be expended on it. The work is vast enough to tax the energies of all who love their country, and desire to see the blessings of education diffused throughout all its borders.

SHERIDAN PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN.—General Sheridan's prompt removal of those three infamous men, Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of the Provisional State Government of Louisiana, and Edmund Abell, Judge of the Provisional District Court of New Orleans, will send a thrill of delight through the breast of every loyal citizen. They are the men who plotted and engineered the horrible New Orleans massacre, and whose hands have never yet been washed clean of the innocent blood shed upon that occasion. The judgment of the people and of their Congress in regard to these notorious Rebels has at last been vindicated. General Sheridan deserves public thanks. If the Reconstruction act had accomplished nothing more than the removal of these creatures, whose presence in official position has been a constant disgrace to the country, it would have deserved the support of all good citizens.

Should Cabinet Ministers be Subject to the Legislature?

THE speech of the Duke de Persigny in the French Senate has turned the attention of the French journals and people to the propriety of making the Ministers of State responsible to the legislative department of Government. The debate caused a comparison to be instituted between the British and American systems, and a discussion of their relative merits. Our readers all know that in Great Britain the Ministers of the Crown sit in both Houses of the Parliament, and are liable to be displaced from office by a vote of the lower Houses. In the United States, on the contrary, the Cabinet is entirely free from all legislative coercion, and can only be removed by that complex system of impeachment, the very complicity of which is the best safeguard against its abuse. In France, however, the Ministers, while they sit in the Chambers, are not directly responsible to them. In fact, it seems as though the real condition of affairs were allowed to remain vague for fear of the result of any definite settlement. The question, however, was brought directly before the Upper House by the speech of the Duke, who, after contrasting the two systems of America and England, emphatically favored that of America. It is evident that the public men of Europe have watched with eager eye the effect of the war on the various peculiarities of our governmental structure, and have drawn their own deductions. The Duke de Persigny declares that, had American Ministers been subject to the Legislature, like those of England, the war would not have been brought to a successful conclusion, and he made a strong case out of this argument:—

"Take the case of America during the late war. The Chambers of the North were as ardent as the Government for the conquest of the South; but suppose that responsible ministers had been sitting in them, do you suppose the issue would have been the same? Certainly not. At every battle lost there would have been a change of ministry, an upset of the State, and the rout of the armies would have extended to all men's minds."

There is, indeed, a great deal of force in this idea, and we of America, looking only at the great result, lose sight of the many seemingly slight variations of our national system, which have really been the salvation of the republic. Having thus given an instance of the safety of the American plan, the orator gives a characteristic and novel reason why the British Government did not actually endeavor to destroy the Union:—

"Look at the attitude of England during that struggle. The sentiments of our neighbors were not doubtful. Assuredly their wishes were not for the re-establishment of the Union. Never was a finer occasion presented to free England for some centuries from her American nightmare. But her responsible ministers were there! They counted the ranks of their adversaries—so many Radicals will vote for the Union from political passion, so many Tories, who, though they wish for the same things as the Whigs, will vote against them to turn them out. Before this calculation they stopped short, inert and discouraged; and the Goddess Opportunity escaped their powerless hands."

The Duke then declared emphatically in favor of the American plan, and urged the Senate to adopt a law similar to that of the United States.

"We have before us two courses—one, to choose the English liberty, in which it would be necessary to change our interior organization and hand the Administration to a class of rich, independent men; or, on the other hand, if we wish to maintain, as in America, our democratic society with our organization of democratic functionaries, then we must renounce, as in America, subordinating our Ministers to the Chambers, leaving the palm of eloquence to the speakers in the Assemblies, and freeing the Ministers from the preoccupation of debate, and placing them under the sole authority of the Executive power."

Some time since it was moved in Congress to allow the Cabinet officers seats in the two Houses. We think that General Banks was the father of the idea. The proposition met with some favor, and has not yet been definitely acted upon. It is well for us to look well at the advantages of the various systems of government which have come down to us from our forefathers. They had good cause for any peculiarities, and in the present case we cannot but think our plan of rendering Cabinet officers irresponsible to Congress a good one. That it is attracting the attention of all the Old World is well attested. Only a few days since John Bright referred to this peculiarity, and was accused of a desire to "Americanize Parliament." There must be some great merit in it, otherwise it would not be favored by so many of the Liberals of Europe. If it has the disadvantage of retaining in power a Secretary of State in whom the people have lost all confidence, and who could not command a half-dozen votes in either branch of Congress, yet it undoubtedly tends to promote the freedom of the Legislature, and also of the Cabinet itself; and has in the past, as the Duke well observes, "served the American nation." We hope that we will hear no more of the proposed alteration in our system of responsibilities.

There is one other matter on which the Duke spoke, and which we would commend to general attention. He declares that the good secured to a nation by eloquence is far inferior to the injury done to it by too much talking. It is one of the failings of our public men. Their "endless tongues," as Whittier calls them, have done far more damage than the light they have thrown upon a subject can compensate for. The Duke well said:—

"The object of the institutions of a free people is, in short, to assure its grandeur and prosperity, and not to crown its orators as at the Olympian games. (Approbation.) Listen to what Henri IV said:—'If I made it my glory to pass for a great orator,' said he to the States at Rouen, in 1596, 'I should have brought here more fine words than good wishes; but my ambition has something higher than speaking well.' Well, gentlemen, every government ought; like that Prince, to have a higher ambition than mere words."

And the *Avenir National* comments:—

"The opinions of the Duke on eloquence have long been known. Of all the Muses, that is the most fatal to the grandeur of empires and the happiness of societies. It was that which prevented the Samnites from marching on Rome after the victory of Candium, *and the English from finishing with their rival, the United States, at the period of the revolt of the South.* Instead of acting, the Samnites and the English deliberated, and the Romans *and Americans were saved.*"

We commend these utterances to those of our Congressional orators who seem to have formed a resolution to speak at least once every day the House is in session. Such a debate as that in the French Senate shows the watchfulness with which our institutions are viewed, and proves, as the *Vicomte de la Gueronière* says, that "Democracy is at the present moment overrunning all Europe."

The Annual Message of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

ELSEWHERE in our paper to-day we publish the able and exhaustive Message of the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of our city. It is a carefully prepared document, reviewing the workings of the various Departments of the corporation, and laying before Councils a succinct account of the condition of each branch of Municipal Government. The great body of the Message is taken up with the discussion of the three great interests of the city—its finances, its police, and its water supply. The Mayor states—if not in words, at least by implication—that, while the finances are not in such a dangerous condition as they might have been, yet they can hardly be called in that state which is conducive to the prosperity of the Corporation:—

"The funded debt of the city on the 1st day of January, 1866, amounted to $33,847,793·96, which was increased by the issue of City loans, as follows:—

Expenses incident to the war	$1,043,400·00	
Other expenses	1,488,685·81	
		$2,532,085·81
From which deduct:—		
Loans redeemed by City Treasurer	$195,094·72	
Loans cancelled by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,009,163·70	
		1,204,258·42
Actual increase of the funded debt during the year		$1,327,827·39
Total funded debt of the city, Jan. 1, 1867 (including cash balance on hand January 1, 1866)		$35,165,621·35
The entire receipts of the city treasury during the past year were		9,420,802·84
The total expenditures of the city for the same period were		8,392,379·02

The receipts for taxes amounted to $4,810,751. The creation of the Sinking Fund and its present condition is treated of at length. The figures show a remarkable proportion of taxation, requiring for the annual appropriation to the Sinking Fund 26 30-100 per cent. on the value of the property assessed, or $431,445; to which add 1 37-100 per cent. for the annual interest on the loans, or $2,250,000, and the total is 1 63-1000 per cent., or $2,681,445 for 1867. His Honor well remarks:—"A sufficient burden of the kind to satisfy every one *that only improvidence could have allowed its accumulation, and that nothing but very extraordinary causes will justify its increase.*"

Viewing the heavy annual demands on our city treasury, the Mayor proceeds to discuss that most rotten of all our systems—that of assessment. He calls attention to the gross irregularities, and contrasts Philadelphia with New York and Boston:—

"In Philadelphia, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was $132,000,000; 1865, $150,000,000; 1867, $160,350,000.

"In Boston, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was $136,320,000; 1865, $201,600,000; 1867, $225,750,000.

"In New York, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was $337,000,000; 1865, $427,400,000; 1867, $479,000,000.

"The assessment of real estate has increased in New York in twelve years $142,000,000; in Boston, $89,500,000; in Philadelphia, $28,350,000. During this period the growth of Philadelphia has been very great, and the whole increase in the twelve years, as represented by the assessment, is not more than the increase of one prosperous year taken out of the twelve."

Yet notwithstanding its inefficiency, our system is the most expensive of any that can be devised. We heartily join with his Honor in urging that a new department be created, which will have charge of the whole subject, and be independent of mere local prejudices. Such a reformation is essential to our city's credit. We are glad to see the city executive speaking plainly against the mistaken action of Councils in making insufficient appropriations, and letting the deficiency be met by a loan, rather than lose political prestige by fixing the needed rate. The Message well says:—

"Unfortunately, however, from causes which are easily understood, low rates have been often levied, with a consciousness of their insufficiency; and thus deficiencies from year to year have occurred, to be covered by loans. The representatives of an intelligent community should be governed by fixed principles, and it is due both to themselves and their constituents that the provisions by taxation, with the revenue from other sources, should be always equal to the expenditure for the year."

The tax *per capita* in New York is $22; in Boston $34; and in Philadelphia $11; which proves that there is no good cause for such wilful deficiency. The people have to pay heavier in the end, and it is sound economy to pay debts at once and save the interest.

The second subject for examination is the Police force. There are engaged in the department 843 men, of which number 688 are patrolmen. It is obvious that such a force is insufficient. New York has 1800 patrolmen, and while increase of expense may at present be opposed by some, yet we think it is more economical for property owners to pay a slight increase of tax, and have their real estate and persons made secure. But we have so often favored such a step that we will not argue it here. The number of arrests made amount to 43,226, of which 26,079 were for intoxication and 29 were for murder. His Honor states his convictions in regard to the usefulness of the detective force. In his deductions, however, we cannot enthusiastically join. He promises to continue to prevent corner lounging, and, yet further, abolish that nuisance. We agree with the Mayor that the present police condition of our city is a decided improvement over what we have been accustomed to.

The extension of the water supply, so vitally interesting to every inhabitant, is discussed at length:—

"It is admitted on all hands that, in the present condition of the Schuylkill, the works at and adjacent to Fairmount cannot much longer be made available for the supply of even that portion of the city which is now dependent on them. Supposing their capacity to be sufficient, which we know it is not, the steadily increasing impurities thrown into the stream afford reasonable ground for apprehension that the water may become permanently unwholesome, as it is now frequently unpalatable."

Yet, at the same time, his Honor doubts the propriety of preventing the erection of manufactories, observing that

"Philadelphia owes much of her unexampled growth and prosperity to the facilities she has furnished for manufacturing under favorable conditions, and her progress hereafter will be materially influenced by similar causes. How far it may be expedient to interfere with this growth and prosperity, and to limit this progress, is a pregnant inquiry; but at the same time no commercial sacrifice can be equal to the want of pure and healthful water. Happily, however, we need not be embarrassed by either alternative. If it be desirable to seek other sources of supply than the Schuylkill, they can be found within convenient distance, and under favorable auspices; or if it be more desirable to continue the use of that stream, means of purification and enlargement can be employed which will enable us to do so without harsh disturbance of vested rights, or damaging interposition against promised advantages. But measures must be immediately adopted to solve these problems, and provide a remedy for the threatened evil."

He recommends the appointment of a scientific commission to determine on the needed improvement.

Having thus glanced at the Message, so far as its principal topics are concerned, we must commend it as a model municipal document. It is of exactly the right spirit, design, and compass; and his Honor has demonstrated his ability to draft an official document, as well as to act as the executive head of a great city. For ten years Philadelphia has been fortunate in the choice of her Mayors; and she would be blessed indeed, if always in the future she could secure so able, courteous, and honest a chief magistrate as the present incumbent. In concluding his Message, he reverts to the legislation on city affairs at Harrisburg, and, quoting his own words, we assent most heartily to every sentiment which they contain:—

"Of late years it has become too much the custom to settle at Harrisburg the affairs of Philadelphia. I do not speak of such legislation as is beyond the scope of our chartered powers. But as to things that are purely municipal in their character—for example, the supervision of our thoroughfares, and kindred local matters—the Councils of the city, not the General Assembly of the State, are the proper law-makers. And I go further, and aver that whatever concerns the city alone, and does not involve principles of general application, before a final decision is reached, the city, through its recognized organs, should be consulted.

"But when our functions are usurped or disregarded, when measures affecting the city, and the city only, are adopted without our sanction, or in despite of our remonstrances, we are constrained to protest against conduct which we cannot but regard as discourteous to the offices which we have been called to fill, and inimical to the interests we are sworn to sustain."

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE UPON THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.—The action of the Legislature of New York is being misrepresented upon the suffrage question. The present Constitution of that State restricts the right of suffrage in regard to colored men to those worth two hundred and fifty dollars. An effort was made to remove that restriction by legislative enactment in the vote to be taken for members of the proposed Constitutional Convention, but the majority of the Legislature were of the opinion that it could not be legally done. This was the view also taken by the Republican State Committee. There is no opposition on the part of New York Republicans to the removal of the restriction by the Constitutional Convention, when it shall assemble. Nor do we believe that opposition to its removal will be made a party issue by the Democrats. On the contrary, from present appearances, they are much more likely to manœuvre with the hope of catching as large a portion of the colored vote as possible.

OFF FOR CONNECTICUT.—Senator Doolittle has gone to Connecticut to take the stump against the Republican party. It is suggested that Collector Smythe and Mrs. Perry are about to follow his example. All expenses will be paid out of the "general order" fund.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.

It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.

"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES

CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.

A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.

Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.

Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines* been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.

This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 28thstu]

GOLD.—THE AMOUNT OF GOLD taken out of the three shafts now belonging to the Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company, at Trout Creek, each sunk sixty feet deep in the Alta, Grizzly, and Horne Ticket Lodes, is five thousand dollars, and a fraction over. The ore yielded $57 in the stamp mill, and $93 a ton in the Arastra, and afterwards assayed $200 a ton left in the washed tailings.

This shows great richness in the mines, of which they own the Ten Discovery Claims, and now 950 feet lineal measure of the lodes at the Trout Creek Mines, universally conceded to be the richest developed mines in the district. This is one of the safest, richest, and best organized companies ever got up in this city, and should pay as well as the Hale & Norcross Company, whose stock is now $300 a share in California.

Those who have not been so deep in oil as to let this golden opportunity slip through their fingers into their enterprising neighbors' hands entirely, had better call at No. 208 THIRD street, and secure some of the preferred stock at $20 per share, bearing a guaranteed preferred dividend of forty per cent., and sharing dividends with the other stock. The chance for this stock is rapidly passing away, and when their mill now built, once begins to run at the mines, no such stock can be had at five times the price. 3 28 3t

IRELAND! IRELAND! IRELAND!
THREE NIGHTS MORE, March 28, 29, 30,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS ONLY.
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
AN ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF THE
EMERALD ISLE.
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture and Songs—humorous and sentimental.
Admission, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. [3 28 3t

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Use it early, and you gain money while you sleep, for you save by destroying swarms yet unborn.

C. C. is sold by all Druggists.

1t HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE CURTAINS, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

A CARD.—We solicit an early examination of our sale

This and To-morrow Morning,

commencing each day at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, embracing 1400 packages and lots of valuable and attractive British, German, French, and domestic dry goods, worthy of special attention.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

March 29, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces royal damask, Venetian, superfine, and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 26 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. 3 26 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. 3 27 3t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers—Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include—
One share Mercantile Library Company.
Pew No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with French roof and three-story double Back Buildings,
No. 1230 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 416 N. Second street. Lot 25x100 feet, through to St. John street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 3 Catherine street.
Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased. HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Filbert street.
Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate.—Triangular lot of Ground, N. W corner of Ninth street and Snyder avenue.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 154 feet front.
Same Estate.—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.
Same Estate.—Lot, Cantrell street, east of Ninth street.
Same Estate.—Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck road.
Same Estate.—Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton streets,
Same Estate.—Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Winton streets.
Same Estate.—Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street and Buck road
Same Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner of Sixth and Loudon streets.
Same Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1838 Hamilton street.
GERMANTOWN.—Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane. [3 9 15s2tf

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

Friday, March 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

200 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
100 shares Fulton Coal Company.
3 shares Merchants' Hotel Company
500 shares Union Canal Company.
500 shares Big Mountain Coal Company.
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company.
186 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, preferred stock.
$17,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. Coupon Bonds, due and payable July 2, 1871, interest payable 2d January and July, *without deduction* for United States or State taxes, with option at any time before maturity to convert into the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.
$2,000 seven per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, with accrued interest from November 1, 1866. Interest payable May and November.
$300 City of Philadelphia six per cent Loan, due July 1, 1867.
$1000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company six per cent. Coupon Bond. Interest payable in January and July.
$2000 Reading Railroad six per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1886. Interest payable January and July.
$1000 Allegheny County five per cent. Bond.
$5000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company seven per cents.
$2000 Susquehanna Canal Company six per cent coupon Bonds.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 29.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1506 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; lot 15 feet 8 inches by 60 feet. Possession with title.
HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, front and side-yard, Fifty-third street, near Wyalusing avenue; lot 29 feet by 127. Possession with title.
HANDSOME BRICK AND ROUGH-CAST TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY DWELLING, Wyalusing avenue, near Fifty-third street, front and side-yard; lot 26 by 117 feet. Possession with title.
NEAT THREE-STORY STONE AND ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE, with side-yard; lot 29 feet by 80; Fifty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue.
BUILDING LOT, Howard street, near Diamond street, Nineteenth Ward; 18 feet by 108 feet 9¾ inches; two fronts.
BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner Third and Diamond streets, near North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot; 132 feet by 116 feet 6 inches; three fronts.
BUILDING LOT, Fifth street, south of Cumberland; 100 feet by 139 feet; two fronts.
BUILDING LOT, Poplar street, near Twelfth; 16 feet 3½ inches by 85 feet.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 134 acres, near Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R.R.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 86 acres, ¼ mile from Line Lexington Station, North Penn. R. R. [3 22 6t
Catalogue now ready.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

CARD.—Our sale To-morrow (Friday) Morning will comprise over 700 lots of superior Furniture, including Piano-Fortes by Schomacker and Nunns & Clark; also, one Cottage Piano; one Melodeon; Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets; Parlor and Library suites; Walnut Chamber suites; elegant Library Book Cases; Cottage suites; Walnut Sideboards; Library and Centre Tables; Extension Dining Tables; Spring and Hair Mattress; Feather Beds; Office Tables; Reclining Chairs; an assortment of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Cutlery; Vases; Bohemian Glass Ware; Fancy Goods, etc. etc.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, MELODEON, PLATED-WARE, CHINA, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, from families declining housekeeping.
ELEGANT MANTEL MIRRORS.
One pair French Plated Mantel Mirrors, 74 by 64 inches.
CLOCKS.
An invoice of Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks.
FIRE-PROOF.
One Evans & Watson Fire-Proof Safe.
BED AND TABLE LINEN.
An invoice of Bed and Table Linen. 1t

SALE OF VALUABLE EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, March 28 and 29,

At 7½ o'clock, at our Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of choice Paintings, selected in Europe by L. A. Tolman, Esq., of Boston.

The collection comprises valuable and original pictures by eminent living artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by the Old Masters now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found groups and figures, historical historic subjects, conversational pieces, architectural and street views in different European cities, marine views, game, fruit, and flower pieces, landscapes, etc., in great variety of size, style, and finish, and which, it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste.

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, March 26, and continue open day and evening until time of sale. [3 23 3t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, embracing a prime and desirable assortment of goods from city and Eastern manufacturers. [3 28 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

A RARE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., OF THIS CITY.

B. Scott, Jr., is instructed by Messrs. Bailey & Co., of this city, to announce their annual sale on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, the 27th, and THURSDAY, the 28th of March, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, including original works by the most celebrated artists of America and Europe; and furthermore adds that the collection cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

Among the artists represented are the following:—

Benjamin West,	Louis Robbe,	H. L. Rolfe,
Gilbert Stewart,	Koekkoek,	H. E. Reyntiens
Van Wilse,	Bakkerkorf,	H. Von Sebes,
Hildebrandt,	Serrure,	J. L. Eckhout,
Keis,	W. Goodall,	Caroius,
Lambert,	W. Hahn,	B. Schultz,
Stevens,	C. Fortin,	D. Senezcourt,
Boguet,	E. Verboeckhoven,	D. Noter,
Toussaint,	W. Verschuur,	A. F. Werner,
Turner,	J. E. Morel,	Adolf Dilleus,
Sell,	Meyer Von Bremen,	F. Carabain,
Kraus,	M. Callsch,	Chevalier Huygens,
Stefleck,	W. Shreyer, Sr.,	Hilverdinck,
Herzog,	F. Kruseman,	F. Roffien,
Preyer,	Bogoluboff,	C. Van Leemputten,
Eversen,	Guido Schmidt,	Count de Bylandt,
A. Achenbach,	L. De Beul,	Brandenburg,
Jernberg,	B. De Beul,	Kluyvers,
Stammel,	Bodeman,	Etc. Etc.
Harveng,	Bilders, of Utrecht,	
Hoff,		
Becker,		
J. Roble,		

The paintings are now on exhibition, free, in the eastern galleries of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

Sale positive and without reserve.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1510 Chesnut street,
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE Pier Mirror, Piano Forte, Lace Curtains, Elegant Velvet Carpets, etc.,
On Friday Morning,

29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1510 Chesnut street, by catalogue. [3 23 3t

Sale No. 2010 Wallace street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE HAIR and Spring Mattresses, French Mantle Clock, Handsome Velvet and Imperial Carpets, etc. etc.,
On Saturday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2010 Wallace street, by catalogue. [3 23 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 22tf

MILLINERY.

BONNET OPENING.

—

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

—

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

OPENING.

SPRING OPENING
OF
SILK AND CLOTH
MANTILLAS,
THURSDAY, 28th INST.
3 27 1t(cp) HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

MRS. STEEL, NO. 1313 CHESNUT STREET.—Skirts, newest style; elegant Pink-edged Tapes; also, the Duplex Invisible Trail. Werly Corsets, double and single bones; French hand-made, and Corsets made to order. [3 23 6t*

PICTORIAL DOUBLE NO.—PROF. AGASSIZ, the Reverend Drs. Chapin, Sawyer, Osgood, Bellows, Frothingham, Hodge, Collyer, Ryder, Clark, Emerson, Bartholomew, Bailou, and Hepworth. Also, ex-Governor Blair and Philo Parsons, of Michigan. Woman's Rights: Shaker Communities and Religion: Aboriginal Legends of North America: Our National Army To-day; Can we Think of Two Things at once? Pope's Essay on Man. In April Number of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, now ready. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, and J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 28 1t*

W. H. DESKS. IIINTH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

AMERICAN ARMY.—FOR A STATEMENT of its present and prospective condition, see PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for April. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year.
Newsmen should have it. 3 28 1ts

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "JAPS."—But four more performances remain for our city. This evening, at the Academy, a splendid bill is offered. All of the best tricks of the great Japanese Troupe will be given. No one should fail to see these wonderful artistes.

BENEFIT OF MISS PRICE.—For her benefit at the Arch to-morrow (Friday) night, in addition to the *Idiot of the Mountain*, Mr. Craig will give his imitations of J. S. Clarke, Stuart Robson, etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS LAST EVENING.—As was expected, the attendance at Mr. B. Scott's sale of fine oil paintings was very large, and the bidding was quite lively. As the finest specimens were put up, the rivalry was very exciting to get possession. The first piece, by J. W. Preyer, which is a companion piece to the one sold at the last sale for $1000, brought $1350. The bidding for it was very brisk and exciting. There were seventy-two other pictures disposed of. The following prices were brought for some of the finest of the collection:—

No. 47, "A Cascade in the Norwegian Highlands," by Herzog, Berlin, $910. No. 48, "The Harvest Field," by H. and C. Shayer, London, $300. No. 54, "Morning on Lake Luzerne," with cattle in the foreground, by E. Verboeckhoven and F. Roffiaen. These two great artists have each exemplified their peculiar talent in this picture in the highest degree. The animals are touched with a delicacy and precision which can with difficulty be equalled; and the purity, warmth, and clearness of the morning light among the mountains are surpassingly fine. The scene represents Mount Pilatus, opposite to the Rhigi, a favorite point of view with tourists. $1000. No. 66, "Moonlight near Cairo," by Herzog, Berlin, $410. No. 31, "The Broken Pipe," by Jentberg, Dusseldorf, $220. No. 32, "View of the Tyrol," by W. Brandenburg, Dusseldorf, $240. No. 33, "Coast of Schevening, Holland," by Andreas Achenbach, Dusseldorf, $300. No. 35, "The Young Gleaners," by H. von Leben, Brussels, $290. No. 36, "The Music Lesson," by Alexander Van Hamme, Brussels, $340.

MR. SCOTT holds his second sale this evening, when those who were not fortunate enough to obtain any of the beautiful works of art last evening can have another chance.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING MATERIAL.—Edward Brannan, a young man nineteen years of age, was arrested last evening at Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, on suspicion of larceny. It is alleged that he stole a lot of rope, some brass and lead pipe, etc., from Mr. Harris' flour mill, near Fairmount, and sold them to a junk shop in the neighborhood. The proprietor of the latter, suspecting the articles to be stolen, reported the matter to Mr. Harris, who had Brannan arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and was held for a further hearing to answer the charge of suspicion of larceny.

STEALING BROOMS.—Yesterday afternoon a man by the name of Jefferson Ely was arrested at Delaware avenue and Vine street, on suspicion of larceny. When arrested he had with him a dozen new brooms, which he could not give a good account of. Jefferson is said to be a bad character, and has been guilty of little eccentricities of character in other days. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland on the charge of suspicion of larceny of the brooms, and was committed in default of bail to answer. The owner can obtain the stolen articles by calling upon Lieutenant Edgar, at the Harbor Police Station, Front and Noble streets.

A LARGE HAUL OF LOUNGERS.—For some time past citizens in the neighborhood of Ellsworth and Leon streets have been seriously annoyed by the conduct of a party of loungers who congregate around that corner. They insult passers-by, and frequently endanger them by the reckless throwing of stones and other missiles. Lieutenant Fuller made a surround of the party last evening and captured nine of them. They had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and were committed in default of bail to answer. The authorities are determined to put a stop to these lawless gatherings.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—About 2 o'clock this morning Officer McCullough found a colored man trying to get into houses in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets. After seeing him try several cellar doors, the officer arrested him and took him to the Station House. He gave the name of John Cornish, and, when searched, a large billy was found upon him. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary this morning, and was committed to answer the charges of carrying concealed deadly weapons and suspicion of burglary.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—At a very early hour Officer Morgan attempted to arrest a man named James McClain, at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, for acting in a very disorderly manner. Instead of gracefully submitting to the strong arm of the law, McClain resisted, and made an assault upon the officer, but was finally taken in charge, and deposited safely in the Station House. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery upon an officer.

THE BOARD FOR INSPECTING LEAGUE ISLAND.—The Board appointed by the President of the United States, under the authority of the act of Congress approved February 18, 1867, to consider the propriety of accepting League Island and adjacent property and rights from the city of Philadelphia, for naval purposes, will convene in this city, at the Continental Hotel, on next Tuesday morning, April 2d, preparatory to making a personal inspection of the ground. The Board is composed of Rear-Admiral Davis and others.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—To-day will be quite an important one among the votaries of fashion. Wood & Cary opened to-day their spring styles of bonnets, of the newest modes, from Paris. They have some extremely beautiful specimens of perfect loves of bonnets, that would raise a feeling of ecstacy in the hearts of some of our young ladies. As a general thing, the styles are very little different from those now in vogue, but of course better adapted to the season.

ROBBING A RAILROAD DEPOT.—Some time since a canvas tent and a crowbar were stolen from the depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Suspicion fell upon Patrick Sullivan, who had been about the place at the time the articles were missed, and he was arrested yesterday afternoon at Front and Willow streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed in default of bail to answer the charge of suspicion of larceny.

INSULTING LADIES IN THE STREET.—A couple of young fellows, aged fifteen years each, were arrested yesterday afternoon, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, on the charge of grossly insulting ladies as they passed. Their conduct was so very improper that the police took them in charge, and took them before Alderman Tittermary, by whom they were committed to answer, after he had heard the facts of the case.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE.—Edmund F. Thompson, conductor on the Tenth and Eleventh streets cars, was before Recorder Enen yesterday. He refused to let Caroline R. LeCount, a colored lady, ride on the cars. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

FLED THE CITY.—The proprietor of the flour store at Franklin and Green streets, which was burned down in December last, has fled the city. It is suspected that he set the place on fire for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies and his creditors.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Yesterday a stranger was seen to enter one of the rooms in the Bingham House. He was arrested, and Alderman Jones committed him in default of $500 bail. The man had on his person a watch and other articles.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—There was paid in to the Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Aertson, the sum of $1500 since yesterday noon. This makes the total amount received more than $15,000.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS, to-day, Hugh Waters was charged with aiding and abetting in the removal of illicitly distilled spirits. He was held in $2000 bail to answer at Court.

MARKET HOUSES.—Two market houses are are to be erected in Spring Garden street, between Seventh and Eighth.

A COMMITTEE.—A Committee has been appointed to investigate the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WHARVES.—Almond street wharf and Coates street wharf are to be thoroughly repaired.

A FORGED DRAFT.—George B. Miller was arrested at No. 715 Chesnut street this morning, charged with presenting a forged draft to Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing, to pay to his order $6874. It was purported to be signed by Charles B. Willcox, the sewing-machine maker, in New York. Miller had a letter purporting to be from Mr. Willcox. The draft was very clumsily executed, and bore evident marks upon its face of its being a forgery. He was held for a further hearing next Saturday by Alderman Beitler.

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL.—This beautiful building, a description of which has appeared in the columns of a previous edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, is now ready to receive the roofing. Its lofty front and unique ornamentation will make it one of the handsomest and most striking structures on the street. The contrast of the light cut stone body with the brown stone trimmings produces a very pretty effect. It will be one of the largest halls of the kind in the country.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old man fell dead in front of the Twentieth Ward Police Station. He was taken charge of by the police, and the Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest.

The deceased was Mr. W. J. Craus, a man well known in the city. He was Prison Inspector for a time, and was formerly a member of the Legislature. He had just got out of a street car, and fell to the pavement. He resided in Broad street, above Nicetown lane.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—Alexander R. Johnson, charged with embezzling money belonging to J. R. Rutter, No. 223 Church alley, was arrested this morning. He was charged with appropriating to his own use the proceeds of goods that were sold by him in Pottsville on Rutter's account. Held by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Mr. Marshall's residence, No. 220 N. Twentieth street, was entered and robbed of $125 and a gold and silver watch. The thieves obtained entrance by getting into a bedroom from a new building in the rear, and getting into the second-story window.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE MINING SUPERINTENDENT of the "Specie Basis Mining Company" left New York in the steamer of January 21, to commence active operations.

He is thoroughly familiar with the country and the mines of the Company, and assures us that within six months after his arrival and commencing work, he will be producing a ton of coarse metal per day, and he will make a good dividend before next January, if the Company will back him up with funds to work the mines and build furnaces, which we have no doubt will be done.

Now is the time for those desiring a sure and profitable investment in mining to secure it, by taking the Bonds of the Specie Basis Mining Company, with the bonus stock which goes with them. Office, No. 334 Walnut street.

THE Elliptic Sewing Machine Company have removed their warerooms from No. 923 Chesnut street to No. 920 Arch street, where they have increased facilities for the display of their superior Lock-Stitch Machines. These machines are, without question, the best in existence. While eminently adapted to the wants of the dressmaker, seamstress, tailor, or manufacturer of shirts, collars, mantillas, cloaks, corsets, clothing, ladies' gaiters, linen and silk goods, etc. etc., they are incomparably superior to all others for the use of the family, and now stand *par excellence*. The improved Elliptic Sewing Machine is now firmly established upon a permanent basis, being manufactured by one of the best companies in the United States—the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company—which has recently invested over one hundred thousand dollars in improved machinery for its manufacture.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

HOMŒOPATHY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; fifty years of time and of triumphant success, in every disease, and in all parts of the world, have answered that question. It only remains to choose the best form of it. Dr. HUMPHREYS' SYSTEM OF SPECIFICS, for family use, divests the system of all intricacy and uncertainty, and affords a degree of positiveness decisive in results, not attained by any other mode. See advertisement in another column. Address,
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WITHOUT DOUBT the time to buy goods is a little in advance of the season. Now is the time to get your spring clothing, as the stock is larger at the stores, and the demand is not at its height. Therefore, to secure a choice at a low rate, visit Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, under the Continental.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.
Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

THE NEW STYLES OF DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, prepared by WARBURTON, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are of a character to elicit admiration, not provoke amazement. They will also be found to harmonize perfectly with the other parts of a gentleman's spring costume.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

WHITE SHIRTS SUPERSEDED.—Water-Proof Shirt Fronts. Look better than linen, never rumple, and when soiled can be quickly restored by a little soap and water. For sale at the furnishing stores.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

THE INCREASING PATRONAGE to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, is an evidence that the superiority of his Photographs are appreciated. Six cards, or one large photograph, $1.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

Beau, How like you the "Night-Blooming Cereus," Miss?
Belle. Like it! its fragrance, sir, is perfect bliss!
—*Flushing Journal*.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Sider's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory No. 44 South Third street, second story.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Fancy Shirts from sixty different patterns. A first-class article, at a low price. McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zepher, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONTS.—Manufactory, No. 44 South Third street, second story.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

PORTRAIT, CHARACTER, AND BIOGRAPHY of Prof. Agassiz in April No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. 3 28 thn 2t

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

$15,000, $10,000, $5000, AND $4000 to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer No. 31 N. SIXTH Street.

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN.—SEE APRIL NO. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for portrait, character, and biography. 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. 3 28 thn 2t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
214uthsamrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

CAN WE THINK OF TWO THINGS AT Once?—See answer in April No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen will get it. 3 28 thn 2t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S. No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S. No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street
2 27 6m

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 23 2mrp

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots. Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 2 2 stuthamsp

FURNITURE REDUCED!
OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED
To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material consistent with the production of
FIRST-CLASS WORK.
We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuthlm5p
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS
Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY-THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.
If you want the VERY BEST, then buy
Gray's Patent Molded Collars,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,
The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.
GRAY'S PATENT EUREKA COLLAR,
The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.
GRAY'S PATENT LINEN-FACE COLLAR,
In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.
If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the
UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S UNION COLLAR, A.
A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market, except GRAY'S.
A full line of the above goods can always be had of
JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same,
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 31 WARREN Street, New York,
Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. [3 21 thstu1m5p

DRY GOODS.
OLD PRICES REACHED AT LAST.
H. STEEL & SON
OPENED TO-DAY
1 case Bleached Muslins, at 10½ cents.
1 case 4-4 Bleached Muslins, 12½ cents.
1 case better quality Bleached Muslins, 15 cents.
4-4 Bleached Muslins, good qualities, 18 and 20 cents.
MUSLINS OF ALL KINDS AT LOW PRICES
3 cases Spring Styles Calicoes, at 12½ cents.
New Styles of Calicoes, at 15, 16, 18, and 20c.
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
Plaid Llama Shawls, all colors.
Fine French Woollen Square Shawls.
Striped Broche Square Shawls.
French Cashmere Shawls, black centre.
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY.
Black and Purple Plaid Silks, Satin Plaid, $1·40, cost over $2 to import.
Plain Silks, choice colors, $1·65, $1·75, $2.
HANDSOME BLACK SILKS,
And Silks of every variety, at very low prices.
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT—A STORE ON CHESNUT street, fitted up for Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Established business, good location. Address "G. P. S." Evening Telegraph Office. 3 27 3t
VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

WANTS.
A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and refinement desires a position as Matron in an institution, or Housekeeper for a gentleman, or would take charge of an invalid, male or female. Reference of highest respectability. Please address MRS. M. S. N.
3 28 3t* West Philadelphia Post Office.
WANTED—C. TYSON TO CALL AT No. 8 N. SIXTH Street immediately. 1t*

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of WARNER F. FERGUSON.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, assignee of the estate of WARNER F. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 8, at ½ past 3 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 28 thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 8 uthsam

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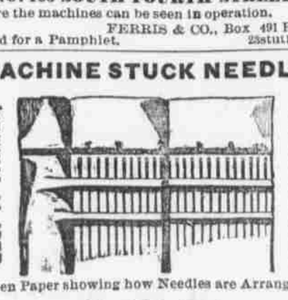

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SHOULD BUY THEM.
You profit by superior quality.
You profit by freedom from loss.
You profit by finding at once the exact size you need.
You profit by having the choice of one size, or mixed sizes in each paper.
FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL TRIMMING AND DRY GOODS STORES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND STATE AND BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBING HOUSES. [2 2 stuthlm
MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
NO. 28 BANK STREET, PHILADELPHIA
NO. 65 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue.
1 30 wfm2m

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
2 8 6m wfm UNDERCLOTHING.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—Harding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 325 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FISH KETTLES, AND A GENERAL ASsortment of other Cooking Vessels and Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BUDDING KNIVES, GRAFTING TOOLS, Pruning Knives, and Shears, and a variety of Garden Tools, for sale by THUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE INDIA-RUBBER HANDLE TO TABLE Cutlery is the best handle for hot water or hard usage. For sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 28.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the bill providing that, from and after Tuesday last, wrapping paper made of wood, cornstalks, or any other material shall be exempt from internal tax.

Also, providing that every National Banking Association shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them after the 1st day of May, 1867, to be collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on the notes of State banks is collected.

Also, that from and after the passage of this act ladders made wholly of wood shall be exempt from internal tax.

The President has also approved the bill providing that any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals, for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State, county, or municipal Government, shall be admitted free of duty.

The President has also approved the joint resolution that all persons in the diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

The Nomination of Slocum.

The Senate will reject Slocum to-day, as the Committee to whom it was referred so recommended.

Prospects of the Extra Session.

The Senate probably will agree to a conditional meeting of Congress in midsummer.

The Maryland Situation.

Considerable excitement exists here over the Maryland political situation. There is a large delegation of Maryland Republicans here asking Congress to interfere in the coming election for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and to ensure the negroes the right to vote.

The Release of Jeff Davis.

Senator Wilson's resolution for the trial or release of Jefferson Davis will probably be adopted, and Davis will then be released on his own recognizance.

General Sheridan Approved.

Secretary Stanton has telegraphed General Sheridan an approval of his conduct in changing officials at New Orleans.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, presented a petition from the Board of School Directors of the Second Section of Philadelphia, against the passage of an act depriving them of the selection of one of their number for the Board of School Controllers. Also one from Ed K. Price, N. B. Browne, and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, praying for the removal of cattle and stock-yards from inhabited or built-up portions of the city.

Mr. McCandless presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia relative to the markets of said city.

Mr. Donovan read a memorial from the Religious Society of Friends praying for exemption from the payment of military fines. The memorial was read.

House of Representatives.

The special order was the act proposed by Mr. Gregory, imposing a tax upon property in Philadelphia heretofore exempt from taxation under general or special laws. The bill already published taxes everything except homes for aged and infirm persons, asylums, hospitals, burial grounds, water works, cemeteries, real estate owned by fire companies, churches and meeting-houses whose income does not exceed $2000 per annum, all literary and scientific institutions, soup houses, Government houses, and dispensaries.

Mr. Adaire moved to exempt parsonages belonging to churches, and kept for special use of the parson. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hood moved to exempt church and meeting-houses whose income does not exceed five thousand dollars per annum. Not agreed to.

Mr. Kerns moved to amend by fixing the sum at three thousand dollars, stating that many of the churches derived large revenues from the rent of pews, from leasing their cellars for the storage of liquor, flour, etc., and from renting portions of their buildings for day school purposes.

The amendment of Mr. Kerns was not agreed to.

Mr. Donohugh moved to amend by exempting all strictly benevolent institutions. Not agreed to.

Mr. Meyers moved to amend by taxing churches whose income from any source exceeds $2500. Agreed to.

Mr. Hood moved to amend by releasing all churches from taxation. Not agreed to—60 nays to 14 ayes.

The bill then passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Subers presented the remonstrance of all manufacturers and dealers in lumber in Philadelphia against the passage of a bill increasing the fees of Inspector of Lumber.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.—Arrived, schr. Mary Russell, from Wilmington, for New Haven. Encountered a heavy northeast gale on the 23d inst., lost part of her deck load. On the 21st inst. saw a schooner, hailing from Brookhaven, above Cape Hatteras, standing northward. The crew were in a starving condition. Could render them no assistance. On the 26th passed a schooner with her mainmast gone, thirty miles southeast from Cape Henry, standing off shore.

MARRIED.

MUSTIN—LOGUE.—On Wednesday, March 27, at the First English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. John McCron, ANTHONY MUSTIN, Jr., of this city, to Miss MARIE JOSEPHINE LOGUE, of Baltimore.

RHEINFELDT—BATT.—March 12, 1867, by the Rev. William S. Hall, Mr. ANDREW T. RHEINFELDT to Miss EMMELINE BATT, both of Philadelphia.

STEWART—PARVIS.—On the 27th of March, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, at the Church of the Epiphany, CHARLES H. STEWART to JOSEPHINE A. PARVIS, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DEAN.—On the 23th instant, MARY E. DEAN, daughter of Merick and Rosamond T. Dean, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1811 N. Twelfth street, at 4 o'clock on afternoon of Friday, March 29.

ELTON.—On the 25th instant, at 7 P. M., KATE, daughter of Anthony and Catharine Elton, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 915 N. Fourth street, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JOHNS.—On the 25th instant, WILMER F., son of Evan F. and Anna R. Johns, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1205 N. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 6'30 A. M. To proceed to Chester Valley.

JONES.—On the 26th instant, Dr. Z. RING JONES, in the 38th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MACNICHOL.—On the 27th instant, MARY JANE, daughter of the late Charles and Sarah Macnichol.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Dr. James Macnichol, No. 1322 Parrish street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Grounds.

SHINN.—On Thursday morning, the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZA L. D. SHINN, wife of Rev. James G. Shinn, and daughter of Dr. John H. Hill.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1906 Mt. Vernon street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, the 28th instant Mrs. ANNA R. SMITH, relict of the late John F. Smith, of this city.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Latest Phase of the Adjournment Question.

The House has adopted a resolution adjourning Congress to June 5 and September 3. It is yet believed that the two Houses will agree upon a single meeting in June or July, to be adjourned until December, in case a quorum is not present.

Powers of the President of the Senate.

There is an animated debate in progress in the Senate, on the question of the legality of empowering the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to issue proclamations deferring an intermediate session.

Not Acceptable.

The Senate will not confirm J. C. G. Kennedy as Commissioner of Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Republican Convention of Maryland, held yesterday, which were read; and, on motion of Mr. Johnson (Md.), referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) called up the joint resolution, passed by the House yesterday, to amend the Wool Tariff bill, by striking the words "unmixed with silk" from the paragraph commencing with the word "webbings." It was passed.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) called up the joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus route to the Pacific States and Territories, which was passed.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be built and operated two dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi river, which was passed.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side.

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Howe (Wis.)

Mr. Frelinghuysen called up a bill to confirm the sales of land made by the direct tax Commissioners in South Carolina, to persons in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) objected, and it goes over.

The vote passing the bill to amend the Wool Tariff bill was reconsidered, for the purpose of offering an amendment that the second section of the Wool bill shall be construed to include silk or mohair cloth used for covering buttons.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the journal, the Speaker presented the resolutions of the Maryland Republican Convention, returning thanks to the Republican members of the Maryland Legislature for their memorial to Congress, presented a few days ago, and appealing to Congress to grant the prayers of that memorial declaring that it will oppose any new convention set up in subversion of the existing constitution under a Convention bill which does not express the will of the majority of the people without regard to color, and that with the aid of the legal representation of the nation, and by all means in its power, it will resist and destroy any such constitution as a revolutionary usurpation.

Fernando Wood (N. Y.) asked the Speaker whether the proceedings of a partisan political meeting were to be placed before the House in that way.

The Speaker stated that the Chair was in the habit of presenting memorials and resolutions of public bodies that were sent to him. It was for the House to make what disposition it might think proper.

The House adopted a resolution to adjourn at 3 P. M., March 29, until June 5, when, unless quorums of both houses be present, the presiding officers shall further adjourn their respective houses until September 1, when, if there be no quorums present, the houses shall be further adjourned until December 2.

From Albany.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Constitutional Convention bill having passed, the Republican General Committee, Hamilton Harris, President, and James Terwilliger, Secretary, have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on April 10, to select sixteen delegates at large to be supported by the Republican party, at an election to be held April 23. Each Assembly district is to send three delegates.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	US 7-30s Jy	105½	200 sh	Phil & E	b60. 28¼
$4000	City 6s. Old	97¾	600 sh	Hest'vle	13¾
$800	do. Old	97¾	100 sh	Read R	b30. 50·81
$100	do. New	101¾	700	do	50·59
$500	Sch N 6s, '72	90	500	do	b30. 50·81
$2000	C & A 6s, '99	95	100	do	50·59
$2000	do.	95	100	do	50¾
52 sh	Lit Sch R	30½	14	do	50¾
100 sh	Lehigh N	53½	100	do	b15. 50·81
6 sh	Cam & Am	134¾	200	do	b10. 50·81
100 sh	Gr Mount	24	400	do	50·81
200 sh	Cata Pf

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE RICH HUSBAND. By the Author of "George Geith." T. B. Peterson & Bros.

"George Geith" achieved an immediate popularity. It displayed undoubted originality, and a power of delineation of no mean order. The latest work of the same author, although inferior to "Geith" in many respects, is still an absorbing work. It is written in a fine and perspicuous style, and abounds more in the dramatic elements than its predecessor. It is not sensational, yet it is interesting. The plot is not made subservient to the characters introduced, as is the case in "Felix Holt," yet at the same time there is a proper respect paid to the representation of the *dramatis personæ*, to make the book acceptable as well as exciting. The idea of the possession of Llandyl Hall is well conceived, and is happily executed. The *dénouément* is well brought about, and the work, taken as a whole, is above the ordinary merit of our modern novels.

ECCE DEUS. Boston: Roberts Bros. Philadelphia Agents: Smith, English & Co.

Although in the preface the author disclaims that his work is a reply to "Ecce Homo," yet every page of the work shows that it is written with the express intention of contradicting the assertion of the mysterious author whose work has created so widespread a sensation. "Ecce Deus" is a survey of the life of Jesus Christ as God and not as man. It is an able work in every respect. It is filled with undoubted piety, and while lacking that daring originality which is so attractive a feature of "Ecce Homo," yet the two works form a couplet which gives a correct view of the Christian Church. The one is the complement of the other rather than its opponent, and, if read with a broad view to Christian charity, we do not see why either must be necessarily wrong. One views Christ simply as a man, the other views Him as God; and both exhibit talent and research sufficient to make these works most valuable additions to religious literature.

MEXICO UNDER MAXIMILIAN. By Henry M. Flint. National Publishing Company.

Mr. Henry M. Flint, much better known to newspaper readers as the author of the "Druid" letters in the New York *World*, has been devoting himself for six years to the task of publishing. Throughout the entire war he prophesied the success of the South, a civil war at the North, and the dismemberment of the republic. How near his forebodings were correct our readers can judge, and they will therefore feel no great alarm when, in the work before us, the same "Druid" announces the permanent establishment of the Mexican empire, the utter rout of Juarez, and the triumph of Maximilian. The object of the work is to prove that our national sympathy has been misdirected, and that an empire is the only right government for Mexico. The design of the work is expressed in the circular which accompanies it, which says:—

"Mr. Flint clearly demonstrates, among other things, that the Maximilian Government in Mexico is firmly established; that the people have abandoned Juarez (whose troops are said to consist now of but a few bands of guerillas) and joined Maximilian; and that the popular prejudices in this country against the establishment of an empire in Mexico are wrong."

When we add that, with such views, no special literary merit is exhibited in the work, we leave our readers to purchase a copy if they see fit.

BACK BONE. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D. New York: De Witt. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Back Bone" is a series of medical papers on different subjects, as varied in their character and application as the great science of which they form a section. They originally appeared in the *Scalpel*, and are now republished in a more substantial form. That their merits deserve such a compliment will not be denied by any one who has read the work. It is a curious compilation of odds and ends, of advice and illustration. It narrates the doings of the resurrectionists, and treats of the effects of tartar emetic. Many of the anecdotes are extremely touching, and told with an able pen. The book is a welcome addition to medical literature.

TRUE PROTESTANT RITUALISM. By Rev. Dr. Hall, of Washington. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The little work before us is a reply to Bishop Hopkins on the subject of ritualism. It takes high ground against the proposed innovation, and will be read with pleasure by the great body of the Episcopal Church. It is neatly printed and bound.

—A person who knew M. Cousin well, says:—"He never read attentively a single line of contemporary prose. He looked for nothing in reviews and newspapers but capital Cs—the initial of his name."

—The Dean of Chichester has his fifth volume of the "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" in the press. It is said that the character of Cranmer is treated with very bold originality and independent judgment in this volume.

—Archbishop Manning has written an essay on Rationalism in England, which will form the introduction to the edition the Archbishop has been superintending of the Charge lately delivered by the Bishop of Orleans on Atheism and the Social Perils attending it.

—The philosophical works of Father Gratry bring him copyright to the amount of $3000 or $4000 a year. His books, "Les Sources," is one of the four volumes M. Berryer keeps constantly on his table—the three others are the "Georgics," the "Spirit of Laws," and Bossuet's "Discourse on Universal History."

—The companion of Buckle on his last tour, the friend who gave to the public the account of the historian's last moments, Mr. John J. Stuart Glenme, is about to publish a volume of mixed epic and rhymed verse as an introduction to a proposed series of plays on the Arthur Legends. The central play is the Quest of the Holy Graal, as a symbol of the search for the reconcilement between the claims of Reason and Faith, Thought and Belief.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* writes:—"The chief subject of discussion in the literary world just now is the canvass for the vacant seats in the French Academy. The candidates are M. Jules Favre, M. Jules Simon, Father Gratry, M. Philarete Chasles, M. Ed. Laboulaye, and perhaps M. Théophile Gautier. The discussion loses something of its interest from the knowledge that before a very long period of time there will be vacancies enough in the Academy to gratify all ambitions. M. Villemain's health is deplorable, M. de Pongerville is barely alive, M. de Ségur is past 90, the Duke de Broglio and M. Viennet are above 80. It seems to be the general impression that M. Jules Favre will be elected to M. de Barante's seat, and that M. Jules Simon or Father Gratry will be elected to succeed M. Victor Cousin.

—The *Athenæum*, reviewing recent books of Whittier, Whipple, and Thorean, says:—"But while the Americans are daily readers of our literature, and through it constant observers of the best features of our political and social existence, it is matter for regret that England does not take a corresponding interest in the native literature of the States. Of course there is an imposing roll of American authors who have been thoroughly adopted as captains of thought by the intellectual rank and file of this country. Longfellow is not less popular in London than Tennyson in New York or Boston; Cooper is read in Old almost as widely as Walter Scott in New England; the novels of Washington Irving are as much works of universal and permanent interest in the cities and villages of Great Britain as the tales of Charles Dickens are affairs of familiar conversation throughout the Union; Prescott, Bancroft, and Holmes are names that glitter on the shelves of every well-furnished library on this side of the Atlantic."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 3o¾4p

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX
WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE,
"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
AT NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET,
For the benefit of the fund to erect a monument to the soldiers from this city who fell in the late war. A limited number of tickets will be sold at ASHEADS, No. 724 CHESNUT, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, Fifty cents. [3 23 5t

NOTICE.
THE ABOVE LECTURE WILL NOT TAKE FOR SEVERAL DAYS LATER.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN. 3 27 2t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2423 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fifth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above Office, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
By resolution of the Board.
JACOB BINDER,
3 23 2w President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, March 25, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 22d instant, the following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the price of Gas consumed on and after April 1st, 1867, shall be $3·50 per 1000 cubic feet, subject to a discount of ten per cent. if paid in cash within five days after presentation of bill, instead of five per cent. as heretofore, to which will be added the United States tax of twenty-five cents per 1000 cubic feet.
JOSEPH MANUEL,
3 26 3t Chief Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD,
3 19 10t* Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Le Mont Gas Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the election of Directors, etc., will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock P. M., at No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
By order of the Board.
3 19 10ths 7t] H. A. R. MOEN, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all Policy Holders of the NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in this city or vicinity, will please renew their policies hereafter at the office of the Company in this city, No. 32 North FIFTH Street.
A. P. HODGES,
3 26 6t Attorney of the Company.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
3 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3[

INVALID, WHOSE LACK-LUSTRE eyes, sallow cheeks, and enfeebled frame betray a lamentable condition of the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs, lose not an hour in resorting to
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,
which will inevitably restore their natural functions and reinvigorate the entire system.
Sold by all Druggists. 3 26 tuths1w

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cochia, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 28tuthsm4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, April 1, for the construction of the following sewers:—On the line of Prospect street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Jefferson street; and on Callowhill street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street; to be built of brick, circular in form, and of a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the said sewer and street in good order for two years after the sewer is completed.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 28 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Exonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuthst4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 2d7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

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GLEN ECHO MILLS,
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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
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TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
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JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

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AGENTS FOR:
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and HALL CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 18 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 26 1m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 [illegible] 37 Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. Fifth [illegible] one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
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ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

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CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
h2m4p]
ALL WIDTHS.

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I do not love Miss-Fortune—
To her arts I bid defiance,
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To a marriage Miss-Alliance.

I've hated Miss-Construction
Whenever I have seen her,
So I should not, by induction,
Much care for Miss-Demeanor.

But of all the misses various—
That are of horrid pain
The cause, like grinders curious—
The worst is "Miss A. Train!"

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Continued from our last issue.

THE LAST LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS TAKEN COLD—THE TRAGEDY OF THIN SHOES.

"I'm not going to contradict you, Caudle; you may say what you like, but I think I ought to know my own feelings better than you. I don't wish to upraid you neither; I'm too ill for that; but it's not getting wet in thin shoes; oh, no! it's my mind, Caudle, my mind, that's killing me. Oh, yes! gruel, indeed—you think gruel will cure a woman of anything; and you know, too, how I hate it. Gruel can't reach what I suffer; but, of course, nobody is ever ill but yourself. Well, I—I didn't mean to say that; but when you talk in that way about thin shoes, a woman says, of course, what she doesn't mean; she can't help it. You've always gone on about my shoes, when I think I'm the fittest judge of what becomes me best. I dare say, —'t would be all the same to you if I put on ploughman's boots; but I'm not going to make a figure of my feet, I can tell you. I've never got cold with the shoes I've worn yet, and 't isn't likely I should begin now.

"No, Caudle; I wouldn't wish to say anything to accuse you: no, goodness knows, I wouldn't make you uncomfortable for the world—but the cold I've got I got ten years ago. I have never said anything about it—but it has never left me. Yes; ten years ago the day before yesterday. *How can I recollect it?* Oh, very well; women remember things you never think of: poor souls! They've good cause to do so. Ten years ago, I was sitting up for you—there now, I'm not going to say anything to vex you, only do let me speak; ten years ago, I was waiting for you, and I fell asleep, and the fire went out, and when I woke I found I was sitting right in the draught of the key-hole. That was my death, Caudle, though don't let that make you uneasy, love; for I don't think that you meant to do it.

"Ha! it's all very well for you to call it nonsense; and to lay your ill conduct upon my shoes. That's like a man, exactly! There never was a man yet that killed his wife, who couldn't give a good reason for it. No: I don't mean to say that you've killed me: quite the reverse: still, there's never been a day that I haven't felt that keyhole. What? *Why won't I have a doctor?* What's the use of a doctor? Why should I put you to the expense? Besides, I dare say you'll do very well without me, Caudle: yes, after a very little time, you won't miss me much—no man ever does.

"Peggy tells me Miss Prettyman called today. *What of it?* Nothing, of course. Yes, I know she heard I was ill, and that's why she came. A little indecent, I think, Mr. Caudle; she might wait: I sha'n't be in her way long; she may soon have the key of the caddy now.

"Ha! Mr. Caudle, what's the use of your calling me your dearest soul now? Well, I do I believe you. I dare say you do mean it; that is, I hope you do. Nevertheless, you can't expect I can be quiet in this bed, and think of that young woman—not, indeed, that she's near so young as she gives herself out. I bear no malice towards her, Caudle—not the least. Still I don't think I could lie at peace in my grave if—well, I won't say anything more about her; but you know what I mean.

"I think dear mother would keep house beautifully for you, when I'm gone. Well, love, I won't talk in that way if you desire it. Still I know I've a dreadful cold; though I won't allow it for a minute to be the shoes—certainly not. I never would wear 'em thick, and you know it, and they never gave me a cold yet. No, dearest Caudle, it's ten years ago that did it; not that I'll say a syllable of the matter to hurt you. I'd die first.

"Mother, you see, knows all your little ways; and you wouldn't get another wife to study you and pet you up as I've done—a second wife never does; it isn't likely she should. And after all, we've been very happy. It hasn't been my fault, if we've ever had a word or two, for you couldn't help now and then being aggravating; nobody can help their tempers always—especially men. Still, we've been very happy—haven't we, Caudle?

"Good-night. Yes—this cold does tear me to pieces; but for all that, it isn't the shoes. God bless you, Caudle; no—it's *not* the shoes. I won't say it's the key-hole; but again I say, It's not the shoes. God bless you once more—But never say it's the shoes."

It can hardly, we think, be imagined that Mrs. Caudle, during her fatal illness, never mixed admonishment with soothing as before; but such fragmentary Lectures were, doubtless, considered by her disconsolate widower as having too touching, too solemn an import to be vulgarized by type. They were, however, printed on the heart of Caudle; for he never ceased to speak of the late partner of his bed but as either "his sainted creature," or "that angel now in Heaven."

THE POSTSCRIPT.

Our duty of editor is closed. We hope we have honestly fulfilled the task of selection from a large mass of papers. We could have presented to the female world a Lecture for Every Night in the Year. Yes—three hundred and sixty-five separate Lectures! We trust, however, that we have done enough. And if we have armed weak woman with even one argument in her unequal contest with that imperious creature, man—if we have awarded to a sex, as Mrs. Caudle herself was wont to declare, "put upon from the beginning," the slightest means of defense—if we have supplied a solitary text to meet any one of the manifold wrongs with which woman, in her household life, is continually pressed by her tyrannic task-master, man—we feel that we have only paid back one grain, hardly one, of that mountain of more than gold it is our felicity to owe her.

During the progress of these lectures, it has very often pained us, and that excessively, to hear from unthinking, inexperienced men—bachelors of course—that every woman, no matter how divinely composed, has in her ichor-flowing veins one drop—"no bigger than a wren's eye"—of Caudle; that Eve herself may now and then have been guilty of a lecture, murmur-ing it balmily amongst the rose-leaves.

It may be so; still be it our pride never to believe it.

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NO. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business,

MILLINERY GOODS,

With the addition of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
3] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 223 3m

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP, let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKINS & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH. And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion 40 cts. 2 8 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON SERVICE PIPE, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, AND LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Department, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First—Cast-Iron Service Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—
9,800 feet Pipes, of 4 inches diameter.
40,425 feet Pipes, of 6 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes, of 8 inches diameter.
1,225 feet Pipes, of 10 inches diameter.
612 feet Pipes, of 12 inches diameter.

Also, 100,000 pounds or more of Branches, Sleeves, etc. etc., all patterns, to be furnished by the contractor, and to be approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second—150,000 pounds of Iron Castings, for the workshop, for making of stops, plugs, etc., from patterns approved by the Chief Engineer, or furnished by the Department.

Third—8000 pounds of Brass Castings for the workshop, for ferules, plugs, stops, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth—55,000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

All the pipes, branches, and curves are to be coated with coal pitch varnish, in accordance with the memorandum to be had at the office.

All pipes and castings shall be subjected to such tests and inspection as may be considered necessary by the Chief Engineer to insure a correct judgment of the quality or the material and workmanship.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the articles bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1866.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

FREDERICK GRAFF,
3 26 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners,
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.

The articles will be sold in lots.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA 11 Chief of Bureau.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 14tst

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

No. 32 S. THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 9 1m

SHIPPING.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Hermann Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent Steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.

Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of State-room.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,

No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

Or to the

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

3 9 1m4p No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, March 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, March 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Wednesday, April 3
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 13

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$40
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
JAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.
No. 368 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

:MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.

ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY E. KURTZ, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALFRED FITLER, Executor of the will of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 1, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 250 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 23 thstu5t GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROSANNA HUGHES,

MESSAGE OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

When Councils assembled last January, a Committee then waited upon his Honor Mayor McMichael, to know whether he had any message to send in then. He said that he had not, but he would have one ready to send in at some future day. In pursuance of that promise he prepared the following able and carefully digested document. It was presented

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

By the act of consolidation it is made the duty of the Mayor "to communicate to Councils at least once a year a general statement of the condition of the city, in regard to its government, finances and improvements,' and "to recommend the adoption of all such measures as he may deem expedient for the security, health, cleanliness, improvement and welfare of the city."

The most suitable period for the presentation of such a message as is here contemplated would seem to be the beginning of the legislative year. As the law now stands, Councils are organized on the first Monday of January, when the officers and committees of the two branches are appointed. As many of the members then take their seats for the first time, "a general statement of the condition of the city," in the particulars specified, would undoubtedly be valuable and appropriate. But such a statement cannot then be accurately made. The fiscal year closes on the 31st of December, and as this affects to a greater or less degree the action of all the departments, the reports of their heads cannot be got ready for use at the date mentioned. For example, several of the reports on which the Mayor must necessarily found his statements, and out of which any recommendation he might desire to make would naturally grow, did not reach me until the close of February, and some of them not until within a day or two. The result is certainly in some respects inconvenient. How far this inconvenience is obviated by the practice which prevails, of putting these documents into print and communicating their substantial contents to the public before they are sent to this office at all, I shall not undertake to determine.

I have to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the state of our municipal affairs. Though during the past year there has been very considerable depression in the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country at large, and Philadelphia has had to take its share of the consequences, the finances of the city have improved, and its progress, so far as it is dependent on the authorities, has been satisfactory. If our material growth has not been so rapid as in some years before the war, it contrasts very favorably with the years immediately preceding the present: and all the indications point to still larger movement in the early future. It is at least certain that we have not only not retrograded, but that, in comparison with other great cities, our advance is most gratifying.

The funded debt of the city on the 1st day of January, 1866, amounted to $33,837,793 96, which was increased by the issue of city loans, as follows:

Expenses incident to the war,	-	$1,013,400 00
Other expenses,	- - -	1,488,685 81
		$2,532,085 81
From which deduct—		
Loans redeemed by City Treasurer,	- -	$195,094 72
Loans cancelled by Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	- -	1,009,163 70
		1,204,258 42
Actual increase of the funded debt during the year,	- - -	$1,327,827 39
Total funded debt of the city, Jan. 1, 1867, (including cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1866)	- - -	$35,165,621 35
The entire receipts of the city treasury during past year were		9,420,802 84
The total expenditures of the city for the same period were	- -	$8,302,379 02
From which deduct—		
Amount of temporary loan and interest paid,	$1,061,601 86	
Warrants of previous years,	- - - 2,043,414 24	
		$3,105,016 10
And the amounts paid for the actual expenses of the Departments are shown to be	- - - - -	5,287,362 92
To which add the outstanding warrants of 1866,	- - - -	1,204,841 95
And it results that the total cost of the Departments for the year was		$6,492,204 87

The receipts for taxes of 1866 amounted to $4,-810,751 22, after allowances of $427,563 59 for prompt payments, as authorized by law.

The total amount of taxes outstanding, as appears by the Controller's statement, is $3,359,815 49.

In addition to the above, there was collected by the Receiver during the past year, for taxes of 1865 and preceding years, the sum of $273,787 87.

The Sinking Funds now form an important department of the finances of Philadelphia. One fund was created, when the old city and districts were consolidated, to cover all the loans which had been previously made by them, and were then unpaid. Thirty-one funds have been added as new loans were made, each being designed by its own operation to provide for the payment at maturity of the loan it represents. As the loans run for thirty years from date, the effect is to distribute their burden by taxation through that period. No debt is now created without a provision for its payment at maturity, and thus such a connection is formed between a debt and its discharge as ought to cause the most serious consideration before it is contracted. The taxation required for the annual appropriation to the present Sinking Funds is 26 30-100 per cent. on the value of the property assessed, or $431,445; to which add 1 37-100 per cent. for the annual interest on the loans, or $2,250,000, and the total is 1 63-1000 per cent., or $2,681,445 for 1867. A sufficient burden of the kind to satisfy every one that only improvidence could have allowed its accumulation, and that nothing but very extraordinary causes will justify its increase.

The statement of the funded debt, presented by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, and the documents connected with it, will be read with interest. The property held by the city is of great value, and, were it not for the eleven millions of debt created for war purposes, would represent a total exceeding the whole debt. The revenue from this property, if directly appropriated to it, would contribute largely towards paying the interest on the debt.

The control of its finances is one of the most serious difficulties encountered in the administration of a city like Philadelphia. With a population of over seven hundred thousand people, which is rapidly increasing, and with an area of one hundred and forty-four square miles, a constant pressure on the treasury, from the circumference even to the centre, arising out of the need of essential improvements which must keep pace with the growth of the city, is inevitable; and beyond that class of demands which can be anticipated and provided for, others continually occur which no foresight can prevent. Still, experience ought to determine with sufficient accuracy an approximate amount, which should be raised at the beginning of each year, to cover both the certain and uncertain requirements. Unfortunately, however, from causes which are easily understood, low rates have been often levied, with a consciousness of their insufficiency, and thus deficiencies from year to year have occurred, to be covered by loans. The representatives of an intelligent community should be governed by fixed principles, and it is due both to themselves and their constituents that the provision by taxation, with the revenue from other sources, should be always equal to the expenditure for the year. The title of Controller would imply the existence of a power equal to the adjustment of the expenditure to the income; but no such authority has been conferred on that officer, and his recent exhibit of the finances of the city shows an existing deficiency of about $1,500,000, which it is proposed to fund. A deficiency in the treasury prevents the prompt payment of warrants drawn upon it. That depreciates their value, and the extent of their depreciation is a loss to the city in the increased cost of labor and materials. Motives of economy alone should induce more careful management, even if the dishonor, which is inseparable from unpaid obligations, were not a consequence.

The finances of several of the other large cities in the United States are more systematically managed than our own in the adjustment of their revenue and expenses, by which funding to cover current expenses is avoided. The advantage possessed by them over us by which lower rates of taxation produce larger results, is a relatively larger basis for taxation, in which is included both personal and real estate, arising from the care with which their assessments are made, and which will be apparent from contrasting their returns of the value of real estate with the returns made here:

In Philadelphia, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was $132,000,000; 1865, $156,000,000; 1867, $160,350,000.

In Boston, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was $136,260,000; 1865, $201,600,000; 1867, $225,-760,000.

In New York, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was $337,000,000; 1865, $427,400,000; 1867, $479,000,000.

The assessment in real estate has increased in New York in twelve years $142,000,000; in Boston $89,300,000; in Philadelphia, $28,350,000. During this period the growth of Philadelphia has been very great, and the whole increase in the twelve years, as represented by the assessment, is not more than the increase of one prosperous year taken out of the twelve.

Although our system of assessment is expensive, it is very defective. Sixty-four assessors, with a salary of $750 each, elected by the voters of the several wards, are now charged with the duty. Being responsible only to their immediate constituents, their popularity is dependent on their liberality, and their neglect of duty is in many cases the assurance of their continuance in office. Recent legislation has given a limited supervision to two superior officers, and in some other particulars aimed at an improvement; but had an entire new department been created, under the supervision of the two very competent and respectable gentlemen who now fill the two superior offices just alluded to, with power to appoint an adequate number of subordinates, responsible to them and qualified for their posts, a thorough and systematic assessment, with detailed plans and particulars of all the real estate of the city, with properly equalized values, might have been made and kept up for one-half the cost which is now incurred for the unreliable and unsatisfactory returns of the present system.

But the inference is not to be drawn from the criticism which has been made upon improvident expenditure and insufficient and unreliable assessments that the annual expenses of Philadelphia contrast unfavorably with either Boston or New York, for on a careful examination it appears that the tax per capita was, in 1865, $22 in New York, $34 in Boston; while in Philadelphia, in 1866, when the tax was greater than in 1865, it was only $11. It is true that the wealth both of New York and Boston relatively to the population is greater than that of Philadelphia, and that in both places the taxation, with the revenue, covered their whole expenses, whilst in Philadelphia it fell materially short of them; but making due allowance for these differences, the comparison results very favorably for our own city.

Our funded debt, although large, ought not to be the cause of embarrassment, nor is there anything discouraging in our financial position. Improvidence in the past is to be regretted; but by its avoidance in the future, with our daily increase of population and wealth, every obligation may be readily met as it matures, without increasing the burden of taxation.

The sanitary condition of Philadelphia during the past year has been such as to demand thankfulness to the Great Disposer of all things. A pestilence which at one time threatened to extend over the whole of this continent, and which in some portions of the United States was felt with great severity, touched our city gently. For this blessing, undoubtedly, we are primarily indebted to the Almighty, who has kindly shielded us from the impending danger; but much is due, also, to the wise precautions and the energetic means employed to avert and subdue the calamity. As soon as the cholera made its appearance on shipboard in the harbor of New York, our Board of Health adopted vigorous sanatory regulations, and, with the aid of the authorities having charge of the Street Cleaning Department, secured, so far as it was possible to do so, a wholesome state of cleanliness and freedom from disease-breeding impurities.

And in this connection I may say that the system of cleaning the streets by contract, inaugurated in April last under the sanction of Councils, has worked admirably. It will be conceded by all, I think, that at no period since consolidation have the streets of Philadelphia been in so good a condition as during the latter half of the year 1866; and, taking into view the extraordinary character of the recent winter, the same may be claimed for so much of the year 1867 as has already passed. Occupying as Philadelphia does an almost level surface, and, (partly owing to this cause, and partly to the imperfect system of sewage entailed upon us by previous generations,) having insufficient drainage, it offers unusual obstacles to thorough cleansing. And when in addition to these difficulties we bear in mind that our cobble-stone pavements gather and preserve the debris of the carriage ways, and that our horse railways accumulate a large amount of filth, it is creditable to the contractor, Mr. Henry Hickley, that he has performed his arduous undertaking so much to the general satisfaction.

The operations of the Police Department, the only one of all the executive departments over which any direct control is exercised by the Mayor, have, in the main, been satisfactory. As a rule the men composing the force are orderly, attentive and efficient, and on several occasions during the past year, when they have been called upon to perform extraordinary and delicate duties, they have shown such courage, endurance and forbearance as entitle them to high commendation.

Since January 1, 1866, a harbor police, consisting of ten persons, specially appointed for the purpose, has been organized for the river Schuylkill and its vicinity. The concurrent testimony of the officers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and of the property owners generally near the banks of the stream, as well as those whose business requires them to occupy its waters, in addition to the increased security given to the public works and grounds, sufficiently attest the value of this organization. Besides these ten, two telegraph operators, one in the Twenty-second and one in the Twenty-third wards, making in the whole twelve men, have been added to the force since the date last mentioned. As now constituted, the Police Department comprises:

1 Chief of Police.
1 Fire Marshal.
1 Chief of Detectives.
8 Detectives.
7 High Constables.
18 Lieutenants of Police.
32 Sergeants "
8 Day Sergeants "
36 Telegraph Operators.
8 Park Policemen.
20 Harbor "
688 Patrolmen.
15 Turnkeys.
— making a total of
843.

When it is considered that the closely-built portions of Philadelphia cover a vastly larger territorial area, and embrace some thirty thousand more houses, than the corresponding portions of the city of New York, the statement of the fact that in the latter city there are eighteen hundred patrolmen, while in the former there are only seven hundred, carries with it its own commentary. As it is not pretended that the patrol force of New York is beyond the needs of that great city, it cannot be doubted that the patrol force of Philadelphia is far below the needs of our own great city. It is, indeed, wholly inadequate to meet the requirements made upon it, and while this is true of the thickly-settled wards, it is especially true of the semi-rural districts, in which, owing to the necessities of the case, officers are assigned to beats which take them hours to pass over in a single direction.

I am quite aware that it is undesirable to add to the heavy burdens already imposed upon the citizens. But as ample protection to persons and property is a principal element of good government, the cost of obtaining this is among the most economical of all expenditures. Indeed, as I have upon former occasions submitted to your consideration, projected improvements have been suspended, if not abandoned, by reason of apprehensions on the score of insufficient security, which improvements, if carried to completion, would have largely augmented the public revenues. In view of the facts presented, I renew the recommendation heretofore made, both by myself and my predecessor, that such an increase of the police force shall be authorized as will at least partially meet the existing wants of this prosperous metropolis.

But not only is the amount of the force inadequate. In many respects the present geographical arrangement of the Police Districts is objectionable. It would be superfluous to argue the manifest proposition that a Station-house should be as nearly as possible in the centre of the area traversed by the officers for whose accommodation it is intended. Every motive of convenience, economy and efficiency requires this. There are reasons why such a desirable end cannot be more than approximated here; but there is no reason why the Station-houses should be, as, in several cases, in the distant corners, and, in one case, on the extreme border, of the districts to which they belong. The public interests suffer from this cause, and it ought to be removed. How shall it be done? In a matter of detail like this, that so closely concerns the proper discharge of his particular duties, the Mayor should have positive control; but if it be necessary to circumscribe his action in the premises, surely nothing more than the previous sanction of the Police Committee ought to be required; and I ask that such authority, so restricted, if you prefer it, be conferred on him.

And here I am glad to say that in all measures connected with the administration of the Police Department, so far as it was proper to invoke their aid, I have found willing and judicious coadjutors in the Police Committees of your bodies. Whatever legislation was needed to enhance the comfort, and so promote the value of the force, they have freely assisted me in procuring; and the improved condition of the station-houses, and other beneficial changes, have been in no inconsiderable degree owing to their ready personal co-operation.

In the year 1866, 13,691 warrants were issued from the office of the Mayor for the aggregate sum of $914,833 69, of which $697,679 09 were chargeable to the Police Department, the balance having been disbursed for public lights, defence of the city, cleansing streets, and other specific purposes.

The arrests in the various police districts for the year were reported to be 43,226, besides 565 made by the detectives, and 194 by the high constables—in all 43,985, or 8741 more than were returned in the year 1864, and 4197 more than were returned in 1865.

The most important cases of arrest compare with similar returns of 1864 and 1865 as follows:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Breach of peace, -	4,792	5,609	6,006
Intoxication, - -	8,972	8,809	9,732
Intoxication and disorderly conduct, -	11,928	14,481	16,347
Assault and battery, -	2,305	2,418	2,264
Larceny and suspicion of the same, - -	2,189	2,533	2,622
Vagrancy, - - -	756	971	1,339
Misdemeanors, - -	1,078	1,238	1,259
Passing of counterfeit money, - - -	73	152	73
Disorderly houses, -	254	265	135
Corner lounging, -	291	362	715
Interference with officers, - - -	107	69	179
Beating wives, - -	65	50	40
Riot, and inciting thereto,	114	102	274
Picking pockets, -	131	104	87
Burglary and attempts,	75	82	81
Murder, - - -	13	21	29
Arson, - - - -	22	61	34
Breaches of ordinances,	629	454	537
Other crimes, - -	2,257	1,534	1,473
	35,244	30,315	43,226

By the preceding table it will be seen that while the increase in most offences, as compared with 1864 and 1865, corresponds to the growth of the population, there is an excess in what is technically termed "corner lounging." This is due to the fact that unusual efforts have been made to disperse the crowds of idle men and boys who gather at street corners, and other places on the public highways, and insult and annoy the neighbors and passers-by. In all large towns this is a common nuisance, but in some parts of Philadelphia it had assumed such proportions that I determined, at least, to try to abate it. For this purpose I issued stringent orders not to permit its continuance, and where parties were indisposed to yield they were arrested and punished. To some extent, notwithstanding all efforts to suppress it, the evil still exists, but it shall not be my fault if this and other practices that mar the enjoyment of our public thoroughfares are not effectually put a stop to.

The arrests made by the patrol force were classified as follows:

White males, - - - -	34,027
White females, - - - -	6,477
Colored males, - - - -	2,048
Colored females, - - - -	671
Single, - - - -	24,640
Under twenty years of age, - -	3,656
Natives of Ireland, - - -	20,949
" United States, - - -	18,842
" Germany, - - -	2,130
" England, - - -	870
" Scotland, - - -	227
" France, - - -	65
" other countries, - - -	143

Accommodations in the station-houses at night during the year for sleep and shelter were furnished to 46,250 persons, classified as follows:

White males, - - - -	29,716
White females, - - - -	10,654
Colored males, - - - -	4,277
Colored females, - - - -	1,473
Born in foreign countries, - -	27,178

The detective officers recovered, during the year, stolen property valued in the aggregate at $64,-291 85.

And upon this subject I desire to state that, having entered upon the duties of my office with many doubts as to the efficacy of the detective system, and with strong prejudices as to the manner of its execution, I have observed its workings as closely as my opportunities would permit, and I am now satisfied that it is a most valuable agency in preventing, discovering and punishing crime, and that the clamor which is occasionally raised against those who compose the detective force in this city is the result of misapprehension or misrepresentation.

The officers specially detailed for the prevention of street begging and vagrancy arrested 378 adults and 178 children. From the latter class, 35 were sent to the House of Refuge, 19 to the Northern Home, 1 to the Southern Home, 16 to St. John's Orphan Asylum, 1 to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 3 to the House of the Good Shepherd, 20 to the Almshouse, and 12 were returned to their homes.

The following is an abstract of the work performed by the High Constables during the year:

Number of violations of ordinances abated on notice given, - - - -	1,382
Number of violations of ordinances reported to proper departments, - - - -	322

The number of arrests as shown previously was 194, as follows:

For violations of ordinances, - - -	145
Other causes, - - - - -	49

Of the number arrested for violations of ordinances 98 were fined and 47 were discharged on their promises to obey the law and abate the cause of complaint.

There were also taken up under the immediate supervision of the High Constables, during the months of May, June and July, 1392 dogs, which were disposed of in the following manner:

Redeemed, - - - - -	389
Returned to owners without charge, -	25
Killed, - - - - - -	1,178

Alderman Beitler, sitting at the Central Station, by appointment of the Mayor, has disposed of 2063 cases. In 179 of these, embracing the most important arrests made by the officers, the parties charged were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The report of the Fire Marshal shows the number of fires occurring within the limits of the city of Philadelphia to have been 594.

The value of the property destroyed was estimated at $3,192,997, of which $1,975,855 were covered by insurance.

The Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph transmitted 59,556 messages during the year 1866. In addition to its inestimable value as a means of communication for purposes strictly belonging to the department, the telegraph was instrumental in restoring 3081 lost children to their homes, 2487 missing adults to their friends, 356 vehicles and 887 strayed or stolen animals to their owners, besides notifying the Coroner 571 times that his presence was required in cases of suspected violent death. The mount expended during the year for the maintenance of this branch of the department (exclusive of salaries) was $5701 16.

The report of the late Chief Engineer of the Water Department, which has for some time been in possession of your honorable bodies, is an interesting document. From this it appears that the income from all sources during the year 1866 amounted to $670,920 13, whilst the expenses were $278,160 17, showing the net profit of the department to be $392,106 96. The length of pipes connected with the various works is about 408 miles, of which 12 miles were laid during the past year.

"The amount of water furnished this year," says the report, "was 436,226,720 gallons less than last year, while the number of new attachments made was 1349, and the revenue from water was $30,614 more than in 1865. This has been the result of repairing the numerous leaks in the mains and the prevention of useless waste of water, in which the police have rendered valuable assistance. By stopping this useless waste 85829 60 has been saved in pumping expenses.

"Several times during the summer the demands upon the works exceeded their utmost capacity, and the reservoirs were almost exhausted. One of the days when the largest demands were made upon the works was the 9th of July, when 46,408,-917 gallons were furnished from the different works and reservoirs. At Fairmount 38,494,997 gallons were pumped; at the Schuylkill works 2,689,920 gallons; at the Delaware works 6,279,000 gallons; at the Twenty-fourth ward works, 3,592,-000 gallons, and at the Germantown works 650,000 gallons. From the reservoirs at Fairmount 1,560,000 gallons were drawn; from Corinthian avenue 2,000,000 gallons; from Spring Garden 1,000,000 gallons; from Kensington 1,000,000; from Mount Airy 200,000.

"These reservoirs are all in a satisfactory condition.

"In introducing the water from the forty-eight inch main into the Corinthian avenue reservoir, the water was taken over the top, instead of into the bottom of the reservoir, as has been the case in all the other connections. This was done in order to avoid the risk of disturbing the embankment. The connection between this reservoir and Kensington is also completed, and answers perfectly.

"The works are now more deficient in reservoir capacity than in any other feature; the reservoirs, as compared with the amount of water furnished, are only equal to two days' supply. Last summer they were frequently almost exhausted, and the failure of one of the works would doubtless have exhausted them entirely.

"The Roxborough reservoir will be ready for use in June.

"Work has been commenced on the Twenty-fourth ward reservoir, but this cannot be finished under two years. Your action, increasing its capacity from 25,000,000 gallons to 200,000,000 gallons, will greatly benefit the entire city. The water in this reservoir will be at an elevation superior to that in any other, except the one at Roxborough, and by connecting it with the other reservoirs, deficiency can be supplied. It can also be made to supply the higher parts of the Twentieth ward, at a small expense.

"The present works require reservoir capacity to store at least 500,000,000 gallons, and even with the new reservoir we shall still be deficient in storage capacity."

In the facts here stated there is matter for serious reflection. No topic is more intimately connected with the prosperity, the comfort, nay, even the existence, of a large city than the quantity and quality of the water furnished to its inhabitants. For years past the annual messages of my predecessor have directed attention to the pressing necessity for some decisive action in regard to the future supply of this city. The reports of the Chief Engineer have constantly urged the same necessity, and I have myself, on more occasions than one, presented it for consideration. The intelligent gentlemen who compose the former committees, as well as those who compose the present Committee on Water, have been and are impressed with a conviction of its vital importance; and I am sure the members of Councils at large are not less sensible of its exceeding gravity. In addition to this, the public press has earnestly insisted on a practical recognition of the public demand that something effective shall be done; and yet we do not seem to be any nearer a positive result than we were when the subject was first agitated. Why this is I do not pretend to explain, but it is a state of things that ought not to continue. The people have a right to the best and wisest and most determined action of their representatives in this behalf, and hesitation will certainly be culpable, and may possibly prove disastrous.

It is admitted on all hands that, in the present condition of the Schuylkill, the works at and adjacent to Fairmount cannot much longer be made available for the supply of even that portion of the city which is now dependent on them. Supposing their capacity to be sufficient, which we know it is not, the steadily increasing impurities thrown into the stream along both its banks, and especially the eastern, between Flat Rock and Fairmount, afford reasonable ground for apprehension that the water may become permanently unwholesome, as it is now frequently unpalatable. Huge establishments of various descriptions, which constantly discharge offensive refuse, already exist in large numbers and are multiplying in the vicinity referred to; and the question is forced upon us whether these shall be permitted to go on unmolested, or such measures shall be adopted as will secure the Schuylkill from further pollution. And this question involves grave considerations. Philadelphia owes much of her unexampled growth and prosperity to the facilities she has furnished for manufacturing under favorable conditions, and her progress hereafter will be materially influenced by similar causes. How far it may be expedient to interfere with this growth and prosperity, and to limit this progress, is a pregnant inquiry; but at the same time no commercial sacrifice can be equal to the want of pure and healthful water. Happily, however, we need not be embarrassed by either alternative. If it be desirable to seek other sources of supply than the Schuylkill, they can be found within convenient distance and under favorable auspices; or if it be more desirable to continue the use of that stream, means of purification and enlargement can be employed which will enable us to do so without harsh disturbance of vested rights, or damaging interposition against promised advantages. But measures must be immediately adopted to solve these problems, and provide a remedy for the threatened evil. As a first step in the right direction, I renew the recommendation so often made, and so generally concurred in, but hitherto never reduced to suitable action, that a commission of scientific and mechanical experts, clothed with ample powers and provided with ample means, shall be organized, with instructions to proceed at once to examine the whole subject, in all its aspects and bearings. When such a commission shall have faithfully performed the duties confided to it, and the results of its investigations are laid before Councils, prompt and conclusive action will certainly follow, and our citizens will be relieved of anxiety in a matter which affects alike all classes.

The total amount appropriated during the past year for the support of the School department was $894,369 97, of which there was expended the sum of $877,757 93, leaving a balance to merge of $16,-546 04.

Of the "Million Loan" authorized by Councils in 1864, there had been expended on the 1st of January, 1867, the sum of $137,529 09, as follows:

For new schoolhouses, - -	$119,362 42
For lots, - - - - -	18,166 67

leaving yet to be expended the sum of $882,970 91.

There are 374 schools in active operation, containing 77,164 scholars. The cost of educating each child per annum is $11 19, which is less than in any other large city in the United States.

Philadelphia is justly proud of her public schools. In the character and attainments of the teachers, in the numbers, discipline and progress of the pupils, as well as in the moral tone that pervades them, these institutions will compare favorably with any to be found elsewhere. With the expansion of the city, and the more advanced standards of education, the cost of maintaining our schools has necessarily increased; but relatively we are in this respect far below any other great city. Our school edifices, with a few distinguished exceptions, have not, heretofore, been so complete in their appointments as was desirable; but with the liberal appropriations recently made for this object it is believed that Philadelphia will soon possess grammar schools as nearly perfect in their design and construction as the existing conditions will allow.

In the report hereto appended, Mr. Shippen, the energetic President of the Board of Controllers, makes special allusion to the merits and the wants of the Girls' High and Normal School. To the merits of this school I can bear personal witness. The brightness, the vivacity, the thoroughness that characterize its operations, both among instructors and instructed, I have never seen surpassed, and it would not be easy to overestimate the beneficial results which it helps to accomplish. As a means of preparing a large number of boys for pursuits requiring a closer intellectual training than can be supplied in the Grammar Schools, the Boys' High School, under the able administration of Professor Riche, is effecting much good in the community; but the Girls' High School, as the source from which our ablest female teachers are supplied, is indispensable to the successful working of our whole system. Gentlemen of the highest culture and widest experience, representing the most famous public schools of the land, have in my hearing proclaimed its superiority, and I trust that whatever may be required to enable it to sustain its reputation and usefulness will be accorded.

The expenses of the Department of City Property for 1866 were $153,487 81, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to $11,215 29. The real estate of the city under the control of the Commissioner has been well cared for during the year, although many of the buildings are reported by him to be very much in need of repair. The subjoined extract from the report of the Commissioner is particularly recommended to the attention of Councils:

"I beg leave especially to recommend to your Honor and City Councils the sale of all public properties that are not available for police or school purposes, most of which do not pay a revenue to the city sufficient for their support. These structures are by no means desirable properties. None of them are substantially built, and the constant necessity for repairs upon them must continue to involve unceasing and annoying expense. The rental derived from them has never been sufficient to keep them even in tenantable repair, and I earnestly recommend that every building not kept in perfect repair be disposed of, and the sooner this is done the better."

The improvements at Fairmount Park have steadily increased under the supervision of the Commissioner, and during the past year several attractions have been added.

The recent purchase by Councils of the property known as the Lansdowne estate, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, accompanied as it was by legislation which looks beyond the present hour, may be regarded as the inauguration of a new era in regard to our public parks. Until now the custody and management of the grounds set apart for these uses have been confided to the Commissioner of City Property. The report of that officer shows that he has not been unmindful of his duties. But while cheerfully acknowledging his capacity and diligence, it is clear, from his own statements, that with a large amount of property in various and remote places requiring his care, he cannot bestow that attention and thought on the cultivation and improvement of the parks which are indispensable to their proper development. If this be so now, when our public grounds are few and small, how much more will it be so when they have been multiplied and enlarged so as to meet the needs and satisfy the tastes of a great metropolis? A commission chosen with reference to the fitness of its members for the work they are to perform, and so guarded as to prevent whatever patronage it may have to dispense from becoming an element of disturbance, must in the nature of things be better qualified for such service than any individual who has no special training for it, and who can only give to it an inconsiderable fragment of his time. In the selection of these commissioners it is not to be doubted that the courts will scrupulously examine into the competence of those whose names may be presented to them. A failure to do so might, from the outset, embarrass a movement which, if fairly and wisely carried out, will ultimately prove of immense benefit. Destined as, in my judgment, Philadelphia is to become the largest city on this continent in numbers and territorial extent, and occupied as her countless miles of streets will be by an eager, busy and striving population, sanitary precautions demand that provision should be made, while it can be done on reasonable terms, for extended open spaces, in different parts of the town, through which fresh air can circulate, and in which men, women and children can enjoy out-door relaxation or rest. And while in this way they contribute to the health and recreation of the citizens, the elegant aspects they may be made to assume and the inviting drives and walks they will afford, will attract and detain strangers from all quarters. At the same time, the vast impulse they will communicate to improvement in their respective vicinities will so enhance the price of real estate, that the outlay for their original acquisition and maintenance will be more than repaid by contributions to the public treasury.

The admissions to the Blockley Almshouse during the year 1866, inclusive of 232 births, were 5986, and the discharges during the same period 3676, leaving a population of 2309 in the house on the 1st day of January, 1867. The average number of inmates was 3675. The Children's Asylum received 267, and retained 171; of 53 foundlings received in the institution, 51 died whilst there. The Insane Department had 971 under treatment, of whom 585 remained on the 31st of December, 1866; and as compared with 1865, the admissions during the year 1866 were 44 more, the discharges 53 more, and the total increase for the year 3. In the Hospital, 5940 cases were treated, of which 4163 were cured, 714 died, and 572 were left in the wards; the others being relieved and discharged.

The mortality during 1866 was 58 greater than in 1865, and 182 more than in the year 1864. The expenditures for house purposes were $231,388 49, and for out-of-door demands $92,091 77, which, with $18,881 80 expended for improvements and repairs, amounted to $442,342 06. The receipts during the year amounted to $15,644 29. The whole number of persons receiving out-door relief from the 1st day of January, 1866, to the 31st of December, 1866, was 69,398, classified as follows: Americans, 13,091; foreigners, 17,588; children, 38,719. The Steward reports that the health of the institution compares favorably with the previous year.

The commitments to the Philadelphia County Prison for the past year were 19,648, being an increase of 3000 over the year 1865. The cost of maintaining this institution was $124,617 44—an increase over the previous year of $18,215 32.

The cry for a House of Correction, so frequently raised in former years, has again been renewed, and, let us hope, with some substantial reason for believing that it will be heard. It is difficult to understand how, with the universally admitted necessity for such an institution, and the efforts which philanthropic citizens have so often made to secure it, it has never until now seemed to be more than a subject for fruitless disputes. Even yet there is a disposition manifested to defer its organization rather than surrender some favored location for its site; but the vigorous action of the committee appointed by Councils, and the hearty co-operation of the Prison Inspectors and the Guardians of the Poor, are likely to accomplish an actual beginning of the work. I trust that this may speedily prove to be the case, for almost every day's experience in this office brings to my notice some urgent reason why it should be no longer delayed.

The amount collected and paid into the city treasury by the Law Department for municipal claims was $17,345 76. There has also been collected by this department the sum of $16,334 75 in suits against the various passenger railroad companies for the tax upon their dividends, and $8956 38 from other suits and awards of damages.

Besides the above, $9000 was obtained from the executors of the estate of Lawrence Todd, late of Carlinville, Macoupin county, Illinois, which, with the sum of $7000 previously collected, makes a total of $16,000 received from this legacy, which sum was invested in city loan, by the Superintendent of Girard Estate, agreeably to a resolution of Councils of May 5, 1866.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Survey Department shows that during the year 1866, 53 sewers were authorized by the Board; and numerous grades and lines in the Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards were adjusted, and much other work performed. It represents all the bridges belonging to the city as being in good repair. Chesnut street bridge, one of the finest structures of its kind extant, was opened to the public on the 1st of September, 1866, and has proved of immense value to residents in and beyond West Philadelphia.

The expenditures upon Chesnut Street Bridge up to the date of the report were $474,576. The expenses of the Survey Department for the year were $28,741 79.

There are various subjects connected with the improvement of the city, discussed at considerable length and with great fulness of information by Mr. Kneass in this able and elaborate paper. I recommend these to the careful consideration of Councils, especially in reference to the remedies which are suggested for the correction of existing evils.

For the Girard Estate, during the year 1816, including a balance of $36,881 99 from 1865, the whole sum received was $369,481 48, and the expenses were $336,632 79. The cost of maintaining Girard College was $115,826 19, and there were applied as damages for widening Girard avenue $55,632 05. It is gratifying to know that the income of the estate has increased very considerably during the past three years, and that a still larger increase is anticipated.

The quantity of gas manufactured during the year 1866 was 915,956,000 cubic feet, which is a large increase over the production of 1865. The total quantity of gas manufactured from the erection of the works to the beginning of the present year is 9,460,399,000 cubic feet. The public lamps of the city number at the present time 7622, of which 427 are supplied from the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and 15 are supplied with fluid. 53,945 feet of main pipe were laid during the year, which, with that laid previously, makes a total of 2,566,612 feet, or over 486 miles.

The expenses of the Fire Department during the past year were $112,635 86, which was mostly disbursed in the maintenance of 47 steam fire engines, 13 hand engines (used in the outer districts only), 107 hose carriages and 9 hook and ladder trucks. The number of fires occurring during the year was 594. The loss occasioned by these fires is estimated in the aggregate to be about $3,192,177, of which $1,975,855 was covered by insurance—showing the loss over the amount insured to be $1,-217,142.

The ambulances, 33 in number, belonging to various companies (which during the war were used for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors), were used during the year 1866 for charitable purposes only.

While it is pleasant to note that valuable services have continued to be rendered by the Fire Department at large, it is not to be denied that some of the companies belonging to it have evinced a disposition to renew those scenes of tumult and disorder which in former years too frequently brought disgrace upon the city. In the present state of the organization the remedies for these troubles cannot be applied as promptly and effectually as a proper regard to the public peace and security demands, and it is much to be regretted that the salutary measures of restraint and redress proposed in Councils were not matured and adopted. The subject is worthy of early attention.

The amount paid into the city Treasury as the receipts of the Department of Highways for the year 1866 was $36,301 25, being an increase over the receipts of the previous year of $1,797 37. The amount expended during the same period was $375,033 87, being a considerable decrease from that expended in 1865.

The Commissioner reports that $132,170 91-100 square yards of streets were newly paved during the year, making in all about 9¾ miles; and that there were 26,949 square yards of repaving. The bridges over the Wissahickon creek, which were swept away by the flood of July, 1865, have been reconstructed, at a cost of $23,485 91. The Penrose Ferry bridge, part of which was carried away by the same flood, has also been rebuilt, at a cost of $56,140. The Wire bridge has been repaired, and is reported to be in good condition.

The total receipts of the Department of Market Houses for the year 1866 amounted to $39,487 44, of which $44,237 were from rents of markets, being an increase of $795 over the year 1865 for the same item. The receipts for rents of Wharves and Landings during the same period were $45,250 44, being an increase over the year 1865 for the same item of $6549. The amounts appropriated for the year sum up $36,582 01; and the expenses were $36,242 83, showing a balance at the end of the year of $339 18.

The Building Inspectors report the erection, during the year 1866, of 2570 buildings, of which 1913 were dwellings, and for other purposes 657. The increase in the number of new dwellings over the previous year was 747. The receipts of this Department for the year 1866 were $10,102 28, and the expenditures $7,584 90. During the past year the Inspectors ordered the removal of 83 wooden structures, and condemned 96 dangerous walls and buildings.

The City Ice Boat was placed in service on the 6th of January, 1866, from which time she was actively employed until the 29th of the same month, when a notice was received from the "United States Inspector of Steamboats" that until she was inspected she must not tow any vessels except those in distress. She then went out of service, except for the purpose of keeping the channel clear, which materially lessened her revenue. She towed and rendered service to 19 vessels, earning $2215 31. The boat was laid up and her crew discharged on the 28th of February, 1866. A new iron ice boat has since been built by authority of City Councils. The contract was given to W. Cramp & Sons on the 1st of June, 1866, for the sum of $92,500. This craft was launched on the 3d of November last, and completed on the 31st of December, when she made her trial trip. The trustees do not feel authorized as yet to offer any opinion in regard to her until further trials are made, but they express the hope that she will succeed to their satisfaction. Councils appropriated $17,350 for the ordinary expenses of the boat for the year 1866, of which $10,591 were expended, leaving a balance of $6760 to merge into the city treasury.

The number of cars which have passed over the City Railroad during the past year, according to the report of the Superintendent, was 136,886, and the amount of tolls received therefrom amounted to $17,594 62. The expenses of the road for the same period were $7,854 77; showing a net profit for one year of $16,739 85.

The report of the Board of Health shows the number of deaths for 1866 was 16,803, being a decrease of 366 as compared with those of 1865, and 779 with those of 1864.

The report of the Health Officer shows 7,087 marriages and 17,437 births during the year, being an increase as compared with the year 1865 of 223, for the former, and 2069 of